IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

CIRCULATES WIDELY

AMONG THE COMMERCIAL

AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE

Bombay Gazette

No 56,175. NEW SERIES BOMBAY—THURSDAY JANUARY 29 1914 PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situated

IN :: HOMJI :: STREET

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Jan.	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
Feb.	MANTUA	11000	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	11000
"	CALEDONIA	9000	—	—
"	MALOJA	12500	—	—
Mar.	PERSIA	9000	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
"	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
"	ARCADIA	7000	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
"	MANTUA	11000	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
May	ARCADIA	7000	—	—
"	CALEDONIA	9000	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
"	PERSIA	9000	—	—
"	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
"	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
MARSEILLES	594 or 495	891	or 742-8	
LONDON	627 or 522	940-8	or 782	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Leave Marseilles or Naples about	Due Bombay about
				1914.
City of Poona	7457	2nd July	10th July	21 July.
City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23 Aug.
City of York	781	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5 Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14 Sept.
City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sept.	28th Sept.	11 Oct.‡
City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sept.	6th Oct.	21 Oct.
City of Paris	9 32	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31 Oct.
City of Poona	7457	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	...	21 Nov†
City of Calcutta	76 0	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	29 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	1 Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28 Dec.
City of Marseilles	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8 Jan. 1915.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi first.

Except ing the "Trafford Hall" all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd class passengers.

PARES	1st class single.	1st class return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool via London via Marseilles	605	957	462	704
Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Officers of the navy to exonerate from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Nurse and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the P & O Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordleutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY"

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Stewart Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola.....1,205 Thurs. 29th Jan. 9 a. m. † C M.
Lhasa.....2 184 Friday 30th Jan. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Linga .....2,185 Mon 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 29th January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbac, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage	Sailing on
†Pentakota	3418	Thursday 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	" 19th "
†Purnea	3306	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
29th January, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on

Graz .....3905 D. Manlich 1st Feb.
Habsburg ..3979 E. Seberico. 10th Feb.
Bregenz .....3905 N. Cnersich. 10th Feb.
*Semiramis...3999 P. Pavissich 20th Feb
Cleopatra ..4039 S. Scampicchio 1st Mar
Gablonz.....8000 G. Gilhuber 10th Mar.
*Graz .....3905 D. Mandich 20th Mar.
Marienbad ...8000 B. Bednarz. 1st April
Habsburg ....3973 E. Seberich. 10th April
*Semiramis...4039 P. Pavissich 20th April
Gablonz.....8000 G Gilhuber 1st May.
Cleopatra ...3999 .Scampicchio 10th May
*Marienbad...8000 B. Bednarz 20th May.
Habsburg.....3979 E. Seberico. 1st June
*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI

Steamer Tons. Captains To sail about

China.....6017 E Tarabochia 26th Feb.
Vowaerts ...5990 S. Climak. .28th Mar.
Austria .....7388 D Cosulich 1st May.
Nippon .....6351 M. Franovich 30th May
Persia .....5895 M. de Nardo 30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand. 6046 A. Leva ..1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
" London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
" London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
" London via Trieste .. .. " 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back . " 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about

Austria..... 7588 D. Cosulich 7th Feb.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000
Do subscribed	" 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
	7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Asiabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Liuyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

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Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,00

HEAD OFFICE:—
26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Coonn	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinia
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Postbox No. 141	RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY	Acting Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D Sassoon and Co.)
G BROMLEY-MARTIN Esq. (of Martin's Bank Ltd

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents

Esplanade Road, Bombay
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
ATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon. it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

There are objects in nature which instinctively please the senses, but when delight and satisfaction are associated with the higher senses of sight and hearing the perception is what may be called BEAUTIFUL. BEAUTIFUL is precisely the impression made upon the mind through the medium of one's sense of hearing in the use of our

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS

We have no hesitation in implying that the most BEAUTIFUL qualities calculated to affect the sense in the highest degree are embodied in the Pianos we offer and they deserve to the fullest the distinction which the word BEAUTIFUL discloses in its most intense feeling.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer will help create that rhythmical link so necessary between the art of music and the heart.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos of culture and refinement.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos best suited to Musical education.

The BEAUTIFUL PIANOS we offer are the pianos sought and found necessary to the inmost life of high thinking musicians.

We offer and are agents for the sale of the BEAUTIFUL PIANOS manufactured by

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.—*Beethoven.*

BLUTHNER

"Are the sweetest toned Pianos in the World."—*Dr. Oscar Paul* in his "History of the Pianoforte."

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"It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—*Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.*

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"Like all the instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf, has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—*Johan Brahms.*

RICHD LIPP

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp Piano."
"The best Upright Piano in the World."—*T. Haig, Mus. B.*

Our new catalogue explaining our easy payment system will be mailed, free on application to prospective purchasers.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. BOMBAY & POONA

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SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES

INSPECTION INVITED.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

HULL, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CENTRAL OFFICES IN KUALA LUMPUR FOR THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Under Secretary Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, up to noon of MONDAY, 4th May, 1914, for the construction of New Central Offices, in Kuala Lumpur for the Federated Malay States Railways.

Plans, specifications and all particulars can be seen at the Office of the Government Architect, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, any day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 12 noon.

Tenders must be endorsed as above and must be accompanied by a deposit of $100·00 which will be returned to all tenderers after the signing of the contract; this deposit is liable to forfeiture should a tender be withdrawn.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish approved security to the amount of $10,000·00, before signing the contract.

The Government estimate for the work on which tenders are being called is $408,000·00 Straits Currency.

The Government of the Federated Malay States does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. A. ANTHONY,
General Manager & Chief Engineer,
Federated Malay States Railways.

General Manager's Office,
Kuala Lumpur,
Federated Malay States,
15th January, 1914.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 26th January, 1914, MY OFFICE will be REMOVED to the 2ND FLOOR of ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite the Bombay Gas Co.

F. HARDCASTLE,
Marine Surveyor, etc., etc.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 26th February, 1914, at 6-30 P.M.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
24th January, 1914.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share, equal to 8 per cent will be paid on and after Monday, the 26th instant, to the Registered shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per share equal to 8 per cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32D of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 32B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in Ward F. Sion Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows :—

On the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of).
On the East by properties bearing New Survey No. 2100 (part of) and New Survey Nos 2109, 2111 and 2113.
On the South by property bearing New Survey No. 2114, and
On the West by Bhorwada Road and Naigaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, A Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 151 dated 19-11-1913) of the area comprised therein and the statement showing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board
of Trustees.
Bombay, 12th January 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just hold yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mowphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Anas 4 each.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses ulcers, wounds sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, England.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order, sixpence from The VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: The Colonial Stores, Ltd. Agents for India: The Macneill & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCUS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HORNBY STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

LOST.

LOST on the evening of January 27th, between hurchgate Station and Appollo Bunder, a GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET. Any one returning same to the Police will receive a reward.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LESSONS on the Piano, for a young child of 7 years. Apply stating terms to Box 9149, care of the Manager, this Paper.

LADY TRAVELLING to England REQUIRES a NURSE as companion and to look after children on the voyage home. Half first class fare paid. Box 9150, care of this Paper.

WANTED, competent HOUSE KEEPER. Comfortable home and all found. 5 x 9151 care MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a Young Englishman Apply Box No. 9146, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 9152, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A Lady COMPANION who can embroider and who is a good musician. Apply Box No. 921 care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Cung Cheng period, B. C. 1720, Chinese Ginger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper

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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO. COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

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TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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Fine Household Soaps

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PURE POT STILL
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The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE AND Co., AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of MATERIALS of old buildings, such as stone and smithy rooms, and one storied bungalow, situated at Byculla Medical Stores Premises, now leased to Messrs. Rogers, and Co.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the above-mentioned buildings materials on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1914, at 4 p.m. (Standard time.)

Further particulars and conditions of sale, will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 29th January, 1914.

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Countries of the World Puzzle
GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

FREE. Try To-day.
To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a Free Gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. Finest jewelled movement, perfect timekeeper, our ordinary price £3.
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A limited number of Consolation Prizes given. The winner is required to purchase a chain from us to wear with watch.
Send your solutions, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DUDLEY & CO., WATCH FACTORS, 147 Corporation St., Birmingham, Eng.

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Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of the Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Assaye, (P. & O.) 4,358 tons, Capt. E. J. Coldwell, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A. Hamilton, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and suite.

S.S. Lhasa, (B. I.) 949 tons, Capt. H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (January 26) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Urjima (B. I.) 3,426 tons, Capt. A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta (January 7) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bahrein (Arab Steamers Ld.), 1,402 tons Capt. G. C. Grant, arrived in Larbour on Tuesday, from Jeddah (January 14), with 481 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were 7 deaths from natural causes.

S.S. Lawoe (Arab Steamers Ld.), 1,817 tons, Capt. W. H. Coates, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah (January 13), with 42 cabin and 635 pilgrims as passengers. Three deaths occurred during the voyage from natural causes.

S.S. Kola (B. I.), 510 tons, Capt. G. H. Denne will sail to-day, for Busreh, &c., via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. E. F. Ferdinand (Austrian Lloyds) 3,906 tons, Capt. P. A. Leva, will sail to-day, for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The R. I. M. S. Northbrook, Capt. G. H. S. La Touchi, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a Government specie.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Robinson...R I M S
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr G. H. S. LaTouche Troopship
S. Calotto.....Comdr Foschiani..... Ital-gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 28.

Abydos	1939 Davis	Bo & A S N Co
Arcadia	3513 Barcham	P & O Co
Bankura	9905 Whytehead	M M & Co
Begum	2942 Wright	T M & Co
Blake	2396 Hill	A Yule & Co
Braunton	2836 Sherbon	T M & Co
Budrie	1613 Mathews	T M & Co
Buyo Maru	3247 Sagora	S Wallace & Co
Bahrein	1402 Grant	Arab Strs Ld
Clan Cameron	2285 Christian	J Finlay & Co
Caboto	2846 Pelligrini	Venice...S N Co
Cairngowan	2560 Band	W & A G & Co
Crown	2740 Richard	W & A G & Co
Elswick House	2545 Smith	W & A G & Co
Firoze	2029 Primrose	T M & Co
Falls or Orchy	3139 Murchie	W & A G & Co
Hoseineo	994 Fanning	T M & Co
Himalaya	3709 Evans	P & O Co
India	4198 Talbot	P & O Co
Itria	3420 Walsh	M M & Co
Janus	8078 McDonald	Calcutta...29-1 M M & Co
Karonga	2932 Patteson	W & A G & Co
Khosrou	2410 Hannah	Jed...T M & Co
Koweit	2336 Beedle	Arab S'mers & Co
Kandenfels	3605 Oetker	W & A G & Co
Katenturna	2304 Fretwerst	W & A G & Co
Kassara	304 King	M M & Co
Kawachi Maru	2821 Christiansen	N Y Kaisha
Lowroe	1817 Coates	Arab Strs Ld
Liberia	2304 Schroder	T S & Co
Lhasa	949 Manley	M M & Co
[illegible]ntura	3905 Vibert	P & O Co
[illegible]uri	2042 Gore	T M & Co
[illegible]a (Yacht)	703 Gabrielsen	J Leiter
[illegible]	2460 Christiansen	The Bo Co
[illegible]e	2304	W & A G & Co
[illegible]	3525 Redfern	M M & Co
[illegible]on	2329 Stewart	M M & Co
[illegible]	3433 Johnson	M M & Co
[illegible]bi	2000 Kaso	A M Jivraj & Co
[illegible]co	1650 Hicks	J F & Co
Urjima	3426 Abbott	M M & Co
Zoroastrian	2585 Osborne	C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Fred. Glavic	3382	Milon	Genoa	...2-2...	J M & Co
B Basrano	2762	Bexhall	Hull	...30-1...	J F & Co
C&R Ehrenfels	2780	Schmitz	R'goon	...29-1	W & A G & Co
D & E Vermont	2722	Gemmeli	Kobe...3-2...		W & A G & Co
F Thornbeck	2385	Forster	Antwerp	...2-2	W & A G & Co
G H R James	1673	Mege	Middlesbro	3-2...	W & A G & Co
H Queenmoor	2409	Taylor	Manchester	...31-1	W & A G & Co
K Rangoon Maru	3316	Date	Kobe	...29-1	N Y Kaisha
M Laconia	4117	Peat	Hull		W & A G & Co
N Loan	3579	Charters	Hull	...31-1...	Ralli Bros
O Bengrove	2339	Barber	Middlesbro	...31-1...	W & A G & Co
P Arachne	2471	Sergeant	Philadelphia	...4-1	T M & Co
Q Kola	510	Hume	Busreh	...29-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Steliani Bebis	2-15	Siamos	London	...28-1...	J M & Co
2 Castalia	4036	Mitchell	L'pool	...31-1...	W & A G & Co
3 E F Ferdinand	3906	Leva	Trieste	...29-1...	A L S N Co
5 Graz	2356	Mandick	Trieste	...1-2...	A L S N Co
6 Chakrata	3641	Smith	Antwerp	...29-1...	M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	...10-2	J F & Co
8 Langton Hall	2882	Magall	Dunkirk	...30-1	K N & Co
10 & 11 Iran	4036	Peabody	Dunkirk	...31-1...	K N & Co
12 & 13 Banca	3794	Garwood	Kobe	...30-1...	P & O Co
15 Glenclunv	3017	Johnston	Kobe	...2-2	T M & Co
16 Elswick Manor	2573	Glenites	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indrawadi	633 Ebrahim	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443 Vola	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524 Samsoon	N F...Bo S N Co

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 26th instant.

SHIPPING NOTES.

PAST AND PRESENT RATE WARS.

It is probable that some readers in India of the cables dealing with the Atlantic passage rate "war" will remember that something very similar occurred on the Indian Coast a few years ago. Two well-known firms of steam-ship owners were in direct competition for the coast passenger traffic between Bombay and Karachi and fares for deck passengers were reduced, almost to a ridiculous extent, while one of the rivals made a bid for popularity by giving away a certain quantity of food-stuffs. Occasionally, too, when the traffic was less efficiently controlled than is the case to-day, steamers in the Haj pilgrim business went in for a good deal of rate-cutting.

THE "TWINGONE."

It is understood that the ill starred s.s. "Twingone" was abandoned by her owners as a constructive total loss, and that she has been brought to Bombay at the instance of the underwriters. It is not expected that the vessel will be found worth repairing, and the ship-breaker will probably be given an opportunity for a little speculation.

THE "ARAMPOORA."

The British Indian paddle steamer Arampoora, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, comes back to the place of her birth, so to speak. The little vessel was built in the Government Dockyard here thirty-two years ago for the Royal Navy and was then named the "Tigris." For some time she was employed in the Persian Gulf, but was subsequently purchased by her present owners and sent down to Mo..lmein and Mergui where she traded for years. The "Arampoora" is an iron-built ship of 99 tons register and the voyage she has just completed was possibly her last. She stands in remarkable contrast to the fine vessels the British India Co. have been adding to their fleet in the last few years.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

The Life-Saving Appliances Committee have been sitting in Bombay for the past few days, and among the witnesses examined were masters of vessels engaged in the pilgrim traffic across the Indian Ocean. Several interesting questions were raised, notably those of wireless installations and boats. It is understood that the opinions of shipmasters are not unanimous, some, at least, holding the view that as the voyage is only of a few days' duration and the ships carry reserve stocks of food and water, the installations are not necessary. On the subject of boats, it has been elicited that, as a rule, the ships engaged in the Haj trade do not carry sufficient boat accommodation for the number of passengers allowed by their certificates; but here again there are some who think that rafts would be an adequate substitute. Many of the vessels in question are too small to be able to carry the necessary number of boats and it is contended that these would be properly equipped if a number of rafts were carried in addition. The Committee are engaged at present in examining representatives of shipowners.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BURBRIDGE.

Much regret is felt in local shipping circles at the death of Capt. Burbridge of the British India Co. which occurred in St George's Hospital a few days ago. Capt. Burbridge had been in the service of the Company, on the coast, for many years, and had made a host of friends. The deceased was ill only a few days and his death was unexpected. Indeed, many of his friends did not hear that he was ill. His last command was the "Kasara."

A TRANSFER.

It is understood that Mr. A. T. Graham, Lloyds' Surveyor in Bombay, will leave shortly, having been transferred to an Australian port. Mr. Graham has been here for a number of years, and has built up a great reputation among marine engineers visiting the port, and possesses in a remarkable degree the confidence of all those who have had insurance dealings with the great Corporation which he represents. Mr. Graham, who is still on the right side of forty, will be greatly missed in local shipping and Masonic circles.

PASSENGER LIST.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," Jan. 30.

The P. & O Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 16th instant, which left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Armstrong, Mr W D
Bell, Mr H H
England, Mrs A
Forteath, Capt A M and Mrs
Fulton, Miss E
Farish, Mr R
Hamilton, Capt C
Hampshire, Mr H G
Nethercott, Mr A E S
Swinchatt, Mr P H and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mr A R
Aldridge, Mr L K
Ayari, Dr C B
Broome, Mr L R
Beaufort, Mr F H and Mrs
Baillie, Dr P
Briscoe, Mr H K
Bally, Capt F K
Bumpus, Mr B E
Chatterjee, Dr P
Curry, Mr J E P
Dawson, Mr C
Granville, Mrs G
Griffith, Capt R F N
Hampton, Mr H
Hamilton, Mr J
Leamon, Mr P M
McLeod, Mr C C
Mehl, Mr
Matthews, Mr C J and Mrs, Miss Alyse and Miss Alice
McLaren, Mr L B and Mrs
O'Sullivan, Mr J
Peake, Mr C W and Mrs
Ross, Col C S
Rose, Miss S M
Shand, Capt J J B
Sharp, Mr F
Shaw, Mr A and Mrs
Skyrianos, Mr
Taylor, Mr J
Talbot, Miss B
Thomas, Mr A
Walton, Mr W W, Mrs and Miss E S
Wilson, Mr P R

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Mirams, Mr A E

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Walmsley, Mr W

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Tooliatos, Mr A G

A huge lobster was caught near the Needles Lighthouse, I le of Wight, on Saturday before mail week. It weighed 9lb 3oz, and measured 2ft. 4½ in long and 6in. across the largest claw.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Dr. Mudgaokar's Lecture on "Health Resorts in India."
Meet, Bombay Hunt at the Kennels, at daybreak.
St. Peter's High School, prize-giving, 5-30, Mazagon.
Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Aid Society. Dance in the Town Hall.

FRIDAY, January 30.

English Mail due to arrive at 6 a. m.

SATURDAY, January 31.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahaluxhmi Racecourse.
Public Temperance Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 9-15.
B. V. R. Annual Training Camp, Santa Cruz.
Hockey: Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 8-15.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Annual Meeting, League of Mercy, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

LAD MANDAL EXHIBITION.—The opening ceremony of the Lad Mandal Exhibition of handicrafts will take place on Saturday, when the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas will preside and Mrs. Jamnabai Sakai will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Miss F. D. Wilson on "Our Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges," to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Hajee Yusuf Sabani, Fazalbhai Road, Colaba Reclamation, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

DHATURA POISONING.—A Hindu, named Sawla Rarjoo, aged about 40, was found yesterday in an unconscious state on a road at Matunga. The man was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment, it having been ascertained that he was suffering from dhatura poisoning.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Rangoon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Saagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st inst.

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Hoch Nassauen — Hoser
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour — Adam
Valse	Die Hydropaten — Gung'l
Excerpts from	Ballet Egyptien — Luigini
Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers — Tobani
Selection	The Marriage Market — Jacobi
Two Step	Handel Wakes — Morressy

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

On Tuesday evening the body of a Hindu woman, named Jivibai, was found floating in Mastan Tank. The deceased was living with her sister-in-law in a room at Babula Tank, and about five days ago she received a telegram from her native place, informing her of the death of her brother. She appeared to be very much grieved at this. The next day she left the house, saying she was going to Nagpada, but she did not return and nothing was known of her till Tuesday, when her body was found floating in the tank. All the ornaments she had been wearing were found intact.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs	29	m 1	10	28	10
		1	29 a	26	5
Fri	30	m 1	34	28	4
		1	53 a	26	2
Satur	31	m 1	57	27	9
		2	25 a	25	8
	February.				
Sun	1	m 2	20	27	2
		2	59 a	25	2
Mon	2	m 2	45	26	6
		3	39 a	24	3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs	29	m 7	23	17	3
		6	59 a	17	3
Fri	30	m 7	50	17	8
		7	27 a	17	11
Satur	31	m 8	16	17	10
		7	54 a	18	9
	February.				
Sun	1	m 8	43	18	0
		8	29 a	19	8
Mon	2	m 9	14	18	4
		8	43 a	20	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
29 (Thursday)	do	7h. 14m.	do	6h. 30m.
30 (Friday)	do	7h. 14m.	do	6h. 30m.
31 (Saturday)	do	7h. 14m.	do	6h. 31m.
Feb.				
1 (Sunday)	do	7h. 15m.	do	6h. 31m.
2 (Monday)	do	7h. 13m.	do	6h. 32m.

Phases of the Moon.—Apogee, Jan. 31st, 11-0h. p.m.; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h. 6-6m. p.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m p.m.; Perigee, 12th 7-0h.p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th. 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon 25th, 5h 32-1m. a.m.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

THE DUPLICATION OF THE TANSA MAIN.

ONE MILE OF PIPES LAID.

Good progress is being made with the work of duplicating the Tansa water main, which is designed to increase the daily supply of water to the city of Bombay by 18 million gallons.

A start with this important work was made in December, and already a mile of 48-inch and 36-inch pipe has been laid in Vincent Road and Victoria Road. In connection with the scheme a large factory for manufacturing the 50-inch diameter steel pipe, which is to be laid for a goodly portion of the way, has been built about six miles from Thana. This factory is now rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the work of manufacturing these large steel pipes there will be started early in March.

The full length of main to be laid is about 30 miles, and it will stretch from Bombay to the masonry aqueduct, which carries the water about half way from Tansa to the city. The present main is made entirely of cast-iron, but the new one is to be partly of steel and partly of cast-iron. The steel main will be of 50-inch diameter and the cast-iron pipes will be 48 and 36 inches respectively in different parts.

For sometime past now the shortage in the supply of water to the city has been very seriously felt. The present works give a supply of 31 1-2 gallons per day per head of the population, but when the water used for municipal and trade purposes, and for the suburbs is taken away, the daily quantity of water at present available for domestic purposes in the island only averages 23 1-2 gallons per head; while, as the water engineer pointed out in his report on the necessity for increasing the supply, the actual quantity received by consumers under this head is somewhere in the region of 18 1-2 gallons per head, and probably less when allowance is made for loss through leakages in mains, fittings, etc. This is much too small a quantity, particularly for a tropical city, and many and bitter have been the complaints of short supply received from time to time, especially in the hot season. Then, too, much more water is needed for trade purposes. New mills are springing up which cannot be adequately supplied, and the work of existing mills has been at times seriously interfered with.

The gravity of the question was brought home to the Municipality in 1912, and that body, early last year, courageously grappled with the situation, and adopted a scheme for increasing and improving the water supply which is to cost nearly a crore of rupees before it is finished. Of this scheme the duplication of the Tansa main is only a part, but a very important part, as when it is carried through it is computed that it will bring into the city at least another 18 million gallons per day, bringing the total supply to 49 1-2 million gallons per day. This would give a constant daily supply of 49 1-2 gallons per head, gradually diminishing to 41 gallons per head in 1933.

Now that a start has been made with the laying of the main, the work will be pushed on as quickly as possible and it is hoped that it will be completed in twenty months. If this hope is realised the full supply of water to the city will be available in the cold weather of 1915.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., Commanding, dated January 28.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in the Head-Quarters on Thursday 29th instant, at 7 p.m.; Also all N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

Saturday 31st instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill and instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all Members will make an endeavour to attend this parade so that Detachments can be made up for Sundays practice." Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Gaps.

Sunday 1st February 1914 Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery. Each Company will fire a Series of 10 rounds. Parade at Colaba Station at 9-40 a.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, dated January 29.

A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Thursday the 29th Instant at 7 p.m., at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. On Saturday the 31st January special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning 1st February at Santa Cruz Camp after parade. Time will be notified later.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated January 29.

Salsette Detachment

Parade for Salsette Detachment 7 to 8 a.m. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club. Dress—Mufti and hunting saddles.

Saturday 31st instant.—Class firing. Sunday 1st February.—Class firing.

THE WEATHER.

SNOW AT SONEMARG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

The disturbance which had been giving light snow in Kasmir during the last few days is intensifying and has begun to affect the Punjab and surroun ing hills. SonEmarg reports snow equivalent to one inch of rain. Temperature continues which over North-West India.

Forecast :—some precipitation in the Punjab and surrounding hills.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	82·1	66·4	...	1·68
Muskat (27th) ...	86·6	68·6	...	0·66
Delhi ...	80·5	49·3	...	0·52
Karachi ...	77·8	65·9	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	85·7	51·0	...	0.03
Dwarka ...	74·8	63·7	...	0·00
Verawal ...	79·7	57·2	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	87·2	52·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	89·2	58·4	...	0·00
Surat ...	92·5	59·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	89·7	56·3	...	0·00
Deesa ...	90·1	48·2	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	86·9	65·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	87·3	65·1	...	0·00
Mormugao ...	85·2	68·2	...	...
Karwar ...	86·1	60·8	...	...
Malegaon ...	91·2	54·8	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	86·4	52·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	88·4	54·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	87·8	60·4	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	87·5	61·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	83·6	57·7	...	0·32
Madras ...	84·7	64·9	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	82·1	52·9	...	0·34

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 28th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier in upper Sind and the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess more especially during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and in excess in Cutch and at some stations in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and at Akola; night temperature is above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has been reported from the Punjab. A depression is shown today over upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and of Rajputana.

Isolated light showers are possible in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 28th January, 1914, was 30·17, inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

A LUNATIC'S CRIME.

Mr. C. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Ashabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 20, who died at the Sir J. J Hospital on Tuesday, as the result of knife wounds alleged to have been inflicted on her by her husband, Gulam Hasan, in a fit of insanity, on the 18th of last month.

The deceased lived in a house at Ripon-road, and on the night of December 18 Gulam Hasan, her husband, is alleged to have tabbed the woman and run away, after inflicting seven wounds on her body. She was taken to the hospital where she grew worse and died on Tuesday.

Gulam Hasan was arrested about eight days afterwards, and was placed before Mr G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court. He was ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where he is still confined.

The jury returned a verdict of death from stabs inflicted on her by her husband with a knife.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 29.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

9-14.—Payne, D K Mistri vs N G Chitre, Permanand and Co.

Long Causes.

332-13.—C P D'Cunha, Krishna Ramji vs Issaji Moosaji, Jehangir.
300-13.—Permanand and Co, Huthibhai Callianji vs Versey Poonja, Madhowji.
617-13.—Patell and E, Haji Rajab Mohidin v Fakerniboo widow Mirza M and M.
618-13—Wadia G and Co, Purkha Doll, and Co v Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani, a Jehangir, G and B.
623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co
629-13—Little and Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal, Jehangir M and S.
639-13—Jehangir M and S, Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar.
556-13—Payne and Co, Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim Surajmal and Co.
532-13—Captain and V, Vassanji Tajpal vs Tricumji Tokersey and anr, Sabnis and G Khanderao L and M.
652-13—Dubash and Co, Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu widow, Madhowji K and C.
342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D
1114-13—Dapthary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunti v Amarchand Madsaji, Bhemji and Co.
1094-13—Patel and E, Abdool Hoosein Mahomed v Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.
842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin, and ors Un P and P Patell and L.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

297-13—C P D'Cunha, Ramkrishna Harischandra v Esak Esmail, Wadia G and Co.
932-12—Khanderao L and M, Hassam Miya Haji Esmail Chotane vs Khatizabai and ors, Judah & S.
1223-12—D J Mantri, Moreshwar Narayen and ors v. Gajanan Narayen and ors, Little and Co D J Mantri,
1300-12—Amin and D Mogal Hassan Ramjan v Mogal Hassan Hoosein Mehta and D.
800-13.—Nadirsha, Bai Sakerbai vs Chatturbhuj Duyal, C P D'Cunha,
834-13—Pandia and Co., Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Dt. Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Parmanand and Co.
849-13—Surajmal and Co. Javerchand Dahuchand v. Dolatram Kundymal Daph F and D.
889-13—Madhowji K and Co., Monarji Thacker and Co v Aga Haji Aldermas and Sons, Mulla and Mulla.
805-13—Surajmal and Co, Kanji Praghji v Framji Vallabdas and ors Ard H D and Co Jehangir G and B Madh K and Co. Mirza M and M.
95-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Lakhmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors, Ty D and Co, Madh K and C.
103-13—Madh K and C. R D Setlna v Tyebji Allibhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

74-13—Dikshet and P, Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v Keshowji Bhaiji and ors, Judah and S.
340-13—Sunderdas and Co. Jamnadas Harakhji v Mohidin Haji Cassam Ludah, Bhai K and G.
625-12—Crawford B and Co. Edwin Reis and ors v Messrs W L Potinge and Co. In Person, Wadia W and Co
186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas, Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.
433-13—Mirza M and M, Osman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B
1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin Manecklal and J Patell and Co.
140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow vs Yeshwant Ragunath Manecklal and Ty.
512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.
360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Setlna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.
772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.
767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Darnwalla.
757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.
809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and o.
630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G
637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v Noor Mahomed Vazeer. Captain and V.
688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D
99-13—Smetham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-35	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

The Manchester City Council will be asked shortly to consider a proposal for the purchase by the Corporation of the house and grounds in Plymouth drove, made memorable through having been the home of Mrs. Gaskell, the novelist.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 27. BOMBAY, Jan. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 9-16	1-2	
do. Rentes	86	1-4	
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	90 1-4	1 1-4	
do. do. Govt. Securities	63 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 3-4	3-16	
do. 2 moths' hence	26 9-16	3 16	
Bar Silver in New York	58	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20		·01
do. do. at Berlin	20·49		unchgd
do. do. New York	4·86		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	22nd Jan.		
8 month's sight	2 1-2		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight	2 3-8		3-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills	3 1-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2		1-4

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 at Is. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot	...Good business done unchanged.
Futures	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Business moderate.
Total Sales	...12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000
Imports	... 40,000
Mid-Americans	...7·17 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9·75 unchgd.	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·77 —·04	6·77 —·04	6·79 —·01
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·77 —·03	6·77 —·03	6·73 —·02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·68 —·03	6·54 —·02	6·38 —·01	6·28 —·01

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·53 May 12·32
New York noon call Mar. 12·49 May 12·28.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·75 May 12·86.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports	69,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Exports to Continent	13,000
Spot Cotton	12·90 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March 12·46—10	
Futures—Month of May 12·25—10	

Declined owing to foreign selling and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ...13 5-16 unchgd.
Futures month of March...12·67—11
Futures month of May ...12·76—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo ...No sellers.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... } 35.5-8—1-8
Victorian ... } Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales ... }

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Tone Dimities and Shirtings—Steady and firm.
Tone Cloths—Firm and better demand.

Weft American "54"	... 11 5-8+1-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist "32" B	... 10 1-2
Cloth Gunnis 29 38 inch	... 12 9
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 3-8
Twist "36" C	... 10 3-4
Twist "42"	... 11 3-8
Twist American "60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17
Twist Egytian "80"	... 20 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2	
88 yds 16 by 12·8 lbs Red Heading	7 6
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	8 2
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	2 9 1-2
" Mule 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 1
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500	... .
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 1-8
Geo. Mayall's Yarn	... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. L'pool	6 1-4
Buyers or Sellers	... Nominal.
Months	... Jan.-Feb.
Water Twist American 30s	... 10 3-8
" " 40s	... 11 1-2 4 1-8
Mule " 40s	... 11 1-8
" " 50s	... 12 3-8
" " 60s	... 14 3-4
" Egyptian 40s	... 16 1-2
" " 50s	... 17
" " 60s	... 18

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...53 1-2 -1-2
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Nearest value.
Bonna Cawnpore	...43 unchanged.
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port—	...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...48 1-4 —1-4
	New Terms. Pure Basis.
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	...46 6—3d.
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	...London—Buyers —Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	—42 1-2—1-8
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Done— Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...6-3-6 unchgd.
Feb.-March—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality.) ... 9 5-8 unchgd.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ... 3 1 3-4 unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.—Value—Steady.

METALS.—

Standard Copper	...£65 3-4 4 5-8
Copper Braziers	...£80 1-2 + 1-2
Yellow Metal	...d6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—9s. 9d.—3l. Value

ARRIVAL.—
"St. Fillans".

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India double bags. 12 9 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments. April-August—Sellers.

Tone—Tendency buyers favour.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
9 6 1-2 + 1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ... ...11 6 unchgd.
C & F Bombay ... ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Value—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Jan. 28th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
11 Bundles	22,000	Basreh	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	49*	55,728
B. B. & C. I. Ry	43	51,377

* Boxes and Bars.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing either way.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4 March
Do. France Ready	...171 1-2
Do. Merks "	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 3-4
Shanghai do.	...188 1-4
Japan do.	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and the near Settlement and has remained quiet and unchanged during the day with a small business passing.
We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95	3 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	95	3 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	95	5 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London was 3-16 higher both for ready and forward at 26 3-4 and 26 9-16 respectively. The local market opened at 67 3-8 ex-duty for the first settlement and closes unchanged and quiet.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67	10 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	6 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	0 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76	12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—
WELD & Co:—"Idle, featureless market; good spot demand. Our opinion is unchanged."
NEW YORK :—"Wall Street selling in narrow market."
GRUNING & Co :—"Market dull. Trading principally local account. Improved demand for actual cotton for consumption. There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance."
The American markets closed 10 to 11 points lower. The local market opened easier at Rs. 289 for good Broach. There was very little enquiry during the early part of the day from any source. At Colaba fine Khamgaon Akola was done at Rs. 239. The market closes irregular, many quotations being nominal in the absence of business.
For ready cotton the demand is very moderate and prices are lower.

QUOTATIONS :—

			Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...		298	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...		289 1-2	"
Fine " Wardha	Hinganghat	...	272	"
" " Nagpur		...	268	"
" " Yeotmal		...	259	"
" " Dhamangaon P.		...	251	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		...	240	"
" " Amraoti		...	242	"
" " Khandeish		...	222	"
F. G. " Khandeish		...	213	"
Fine " Muthia		...	218	"
" " Bengal		...	212	"
F. G. Bengal		...	205 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 12,000
Total Imports	... 30,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·72 —·05	6·72 —·05	6·74 —·05
April-May	May-June	June-July
6·72 —·05	6·72 —·05	6·68 —·05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·63 —·05	6·49 —·05	6·33 —·05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs.	7 10 0 B.T.
May	...	... Rs.	8 11 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8	14 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9	0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	57	0 0
Black Kutni	... Rs.	45	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	4 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	23	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0 0
Small	... Rs.	47	0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	2 0

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5	8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	... Rs.	5	15 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,565
Bank of India	...	64 1-2
Bank of Baroda	...	58 1-2
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank	...	15
Eastern Bank	...	75

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance	...	805
Bombay United	...	480
Bombay E. S. & T. C.		pref 175 ord. 22
Bombay Burma T. C.	...	895 x.d.
Crecent	...	107 1-2
Currimbhai	...	212 1-2
Colaba Land	...	1,410
David	...	470
Fazulbhai	...	440
Kohinoor	...	745
Khatau Makanji	...	1,385 x.d.
Maneckji Petit	...	1,980
New Great Eastern	...	2
Nagpur	...	1,865
Swadeshi	...	1,485
Standard	...	1,152 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	480
Tata I. & S. Co.		ord 761-2 def 138

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	138 3-4c.d.
New Berar	...	540 c.d.
New Mofussil	...	805

RAILWAYS.

Tapti	...	475
Bara Sirajgunj Ry	...	26
Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	...	685
Dhond-Baramati Ry	...	116
Central Provinces Ry	...	118 x. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	34,802 Bales.
Wheat	...	16,326 Cwts.
Linseed	...	3,830 "
Rapeseed	...	798 "
Gingellyseed	...	19,149 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil "
Groundnuts	...	16,196 "
Castorseed	...	5,630 "
Rice	...	3,587 "
Myrabollams	...	4,840 "
Cottonseed	...	53,878 "
Mowrasced	...	92 "
Gram	...	512 "
Jeowar	...	11,903 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	Nil "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, January 26, 1914.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1. Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14. £21,650,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1913 to 24th Jan. 1914 By Council Bills* ... £24,388,048

* Of this sum £1,525,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Jan. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 186000	Rs. 420000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 613000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	101	230	4	335
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	327210	4879038	90188	8241327
Total for 16 weeks ...	345810	5299038	97188	8854327
Comparison...	1			
Total for cor. week of previous year ...	202065	457839	6860	666764
Per mile of Rly. do ...	111	250	4	365
Total to corr. date do...	7 328742	5338739	255113	9381276

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 53,704
Do. to date ... " 5,26,949

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1913, on 999·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 204000	Rs. 560000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 768000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	204	561	4	769
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	5 3216 43	6385513	59126	9661074
Total for 16 weeks ...	3420 43	6945513	63126	1042907
Comparison...	5			4
Total for Cor. week of previous year.	194250	450973	4160	659383
Per mile of Rly. do...	205	488	4	697
Total to corr. date do...	3 331175	6476326	90859	9878938

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,08,617
do. to date ... " 5,50,136

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—Bale wool, M. Jetha; 50 bales wool, N. Girdharilal; 19 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 102 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 6,001 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Putee and Co; 450 cwts wheat flour, 350 cwts methisweepings, Gopalji Ramji; 14 bales wool, 1 bale goat hair, R. M. Kooka; 40 bales wool, D. Nagji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—18 bales cotton yarn, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—1 case gas taps, Mckenzie's Saw Mills; 2,500 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co; 400 cwts stone power, C. Macdonald and Co; 2 bales English cotton twist, Framjee and Sons and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts gingillyseed, K. Devchand and Co.
Castalia s—400 cwts tallow, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 50 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—100 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—9 bales cowhides, 1 bale sheep skins, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Lena s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Laconia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, T. Toolsidas.
Falls of Archy s—8,000 cwts costonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elswick Manor s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mohomed; 1,299 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Iran s—2,700 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrator—175 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 5 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 400 cwts gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 114 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Thornbeck s—1,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts jinjilseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswickhouse s—1,000 cwts weed seed, Bauer and Krause; 1,000 cwts gum olibanum, P. Jetbaboy; 220 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co; 8,998 bales cotton, 800 bales cottonfly, 32 bales cotton pickings, W. Wolf and Sons; 205 cwts kang grain, D. Bonanji and Co; 461 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Elwickhouse s—227 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Queenmoor s—13,392 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Fredericko Glavic s—110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, H. M. Metha and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 1,001 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 13,500 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts gingellysced, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Graz s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 211 cwts gum arabic, Shamji Goverji and Co; 3,499 cwts teel seed, 490 bales cotton, F. Ralli Bros.

FOR FUIME.

Graz—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Graz—505 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
E. E. Ferdinand I bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Karachi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, H. Goculdas; and Co 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbis and Co; 750 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 28.

Steamer Kattenturm from Hamburg. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co—4 cases clocks, 100 bags coffee, 30 cylinders carbonic, and 375 casks, 400 kegs, 2,500 drums cement, 33 cases Sanatogen, 2 cases nitric acid, and 16 casks sulphate of alumina, 302 tubes liquid carbonic acid gas, 836 boxes candles, 6 cases drugs, 10 kegs nitrate of soda, 31 casks, 11 cases bicarbonate of soda, 74 keys, 98 casks alizarine, dye, 191 casks, 20 barrels, 744 cases 27 kegs anilino dye, 105 cases lanterns, 98 cases padlocks, 610 cases, 4 casks nails, 8 cases glass bangles, 10 cases glass buds, 157 cases, 62 mats glass bottles, 236 cases, 2 crates hollow glass, 1,266 cases plate glass, 448 cases, 5 barrels, 44 drums beers, 210 cases port wine, 30 cases whisky, 1,080 cases spirit, 5 cases mineral water, 976 casks, 52 barrel lubricating oil, 2 cases essential oil, 1 case etherial oil, 4 cases oil of gurjaml 18 barrels Turkey red oil, 155 barrels mineral oil, 20 barrels white oil, 35 drums rectified spirit, 200 bundles copper sheets, 900 bundles yellow metal sheets, 196 cases, 739 bales papers, 10 cases, 70 bales straw boards, 329 cases, 100 bags, 118 drums, 125 barrels, 178 kegs, 13 casks colour, 9 cases perfumery, 3 cases rosin, 10 cases varnish, 30 cases, chocolates, 52 cases cheese, 10 cases cocoa 120 cases biscuits, 126 cases sterilized milk, 15 cases sterilized cream, 465 bags farina, 200 bags carraway seed, 10 kegs, 9 cases soap, 602 bundles boards, 1,172 pieces planed boards, 1 case sandlewood, 282 cases, 75 bales cotton goods, 39 cases woollen goods, 4 cases, 2 bales wool yarn 20 bales cotton yarn, 1 bale Berlin wool, 7 cases cotton and woollen goods, 69 cases cotton and silk goods, 5 cases silk goods.
Steamer Clan Cameron from Durban, Agents W. and A. Grahams Co—4,604 tons coal.
Steamer Bahrein from Jeddah, Agents The Arab Steamers—6 cases, 1 box, 2 bundles specie 32 packages animals.

A scheme for the construction of a tunnel under the River Mersey at an estimated cost of £3,000,000 was brought before the Liverpool Tramways Committee by Mr. C. W. Mallins, the general manager of the Liverpool Tramways. The scheme is the outcome of an instruction given by the City Council in October last forthwith to set about providing more cars in order to relieve the congestion and overcrowding which exists at certain times every day. Mr. Mallins's report on his scheme was referred by the Committee to the whole Council.

LOBSTERS do not keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in hot weather in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is AUBRY SISTER'S FAMOUS BEAUTIFIER, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,33,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,03 ,00,000	6,07,348	500	1,575	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ..	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,430x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ..	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90	6	8	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ..	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	64	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L' ..	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	358x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ..	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,760,800	£132,569	£20	£24	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£33 ,625	£14,800	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ..	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,091	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	d1 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2 05 ,000	$125	£20	3	3½	3½	3½	16
Indian Specie Bank ..	75,00,000k	15,0 ,000	5,9 ,25	50	26	t	?	7	6	3½
Lahore Bank ..	1,11,125	42,000	6,900	35	25	7½	?	6	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500 } £375,0 0B }	£415,000	£30,105	{ £12½ £12½	{ £21½ £21½ }	((	? ?	7 7	8 8	... ...
National Bank of India ..	£1(00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12½	61	19	37½	12	14	...
Punjab National ..	9,88,153	10,0 ,000	3 ,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	670	
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	143	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120	
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19	
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	113	
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	140	

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	33
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary. Rs.	Debentures. Rs.	Reserve Funds, &c. Rs.	Block Account. 31-12-12. Rs.	Paid-up per Share. Rs.	Market quotations. Rs.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12 Rs.	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
Ahmedabad mano and Weavin Co.	Jenoborelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	140	p. c. 52-5	p. c. 53-6	p. c. 51-5	p. c. 4	p. a
Bombay Flourd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	—
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sultan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15pe	...	—
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	250	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co Ld	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	19,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	100	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	3213-15-f	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	93,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	370	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	2½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	445	3772-15-1	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tulloknand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-4 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	30ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,605	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,87,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,605	...	500	100	1,13,222	..	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,59,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	745	9442-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES FOR THE BIG MEETING.

The final entries for the Big Meeting of the Bombay races, which closed on Tuesday, are as follows:—

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st entries 12) (2nd entries nil).
Mr A W Essa's b am Sly Kiss (4 years).
Mr M Goculdass' br em Pretty Good Sort (aged).
Mr R e Sabi us g Keerit (aged).
Mr M Goculdass' ca e g Arkangelo 14-2 (6 ye rs).

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.—(1 t entries 26) (2nd entry 1)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Shewutt (aged)
Mr R R S's g a h Dhaman (aged).

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 fu longs.—1st entries 11) (2nd entries nil).
Mr Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13 1 1 4.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—(1st entries 21) (2nd entries 13).
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk 13 3 3-4.
Mr Elia Abdool Noor's b a h Vudhia 13 2 1-2.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong.—(1st entries 17), (2nd entries 2).
Mr R R S's ch e h Criton (6 years).

THE TOM LEMESURIER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—(1st entries 12) (2nd entries nil).
Mr R R S's b a h Thank You 13 3
Mr Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13 1 1-4

THE MELTON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. (1st entries 23) (2nd entries 14)
Mr Elia Abdool Noor's b a h Vudhia 13 2 1 2

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st entries 17) (2nd entry 1)
Mr R R S's ch e h Criton (6 years)

THE MAZAGON PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs (1st entries 17,) (2nd entries nil)
Mr A W Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years)

THE GAYE CUP—Distance about 1 [illegible] 1 furlong (1st entries 27) (2nd [illegible] 3)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Mexico 13 2 1-2 (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt (aged)
Mr R R S's b a h Thank You 13 3 (aged)

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs (1st entries 28) (2nd entry 1)
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1 2 (aged)
Mr F M Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-mulk (aged)

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance about 1 mile (1st entries 25) 2nd entries 2)
Mr R R S's b a h Thank You 13 3
Mr P P Ghandy's g a h Baldwin 13 2 3-4
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (1st entries 34), (2nd entries 3.)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13 3 3-4
Capt S J Donavan's b a h Burg 13 2 1 2
Mr Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb 13 1 1-4.

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY. 25th FEBRUARY.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. (1st entries 18), (2nd entries nil).
Mr M Goculdass' br em Pretty Good Sort (aged).
Mr R R S's ch e h Criton (6 years).

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. (1st entries 15), (2nd entry 1)
Mr R R S's b aus m Tartania (4 years).

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE:—Distance about 1 1-4 miles. (1st entries 22) (2nd entries 2).
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass, b a h Mexico 13 2 1-2 (aged).
Mr R R S's b a h Thank You 13 3(aged).

THE CUP TO GRAY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. (1st entries 16) (2nd entries 13).
Mr Mahomed A Nanjee's g a h Magic (3 years).
Mr Mahomed Hajee's ch a h Nawabzada (4 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Positus (4 years)
Mr R R S's ch a h Jeman Pasha(4 years)
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Golden Gate (4 years).
Mr Munsoor Mahomed Salim's g a h Kayid (3 years).
Mr Mahmood Awad's b a h Talisman (3 years).
Mr Yahya h Gussoo's g a h Excelsior (6 years).
Messrs Heath and A R Dakeel's b a h Night Hawk 13 3 1-2 (3 years).
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's b a h Tuba 14.0 (6 years).
Mr Yusuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemada 13.3 1-4 (4 years).

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlongs. (1st entries 27), (2nd entries 5).
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h German Silver (4 years.)
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2 (aged).
Mr F M Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-mulk (aged).

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs. (1st entries 24), (2nd entries 2).
Mr P P Ghandy's g a h Baldwin 13 2 3 4.

LUCKNOW RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

JANUARY PLATE, 5 furlongs:—Hopscotch, 9-3; Ruminit, 9-3; Gillie Flower, 9-0; Miss Tena, 9-0; Moon Stone, 8-4.

OPEN PONY STEEPLECHASE, R.C.about 2 miles;—Late Night, 11-12; Molly D., 11-10; Adalina, 9-0; Alibi, 8-13; Ormley, 8 7.

STEWARDS' CUP. 1 mile:—Hamara, 10-7; Five Crown, 10-5; Rococo, 9 0; Mews, 7-13; Malomy Boy, 7-9; King Avondale, 7-8; Red Lucifer, 7-6; Aqueduct, 7-5; Lark Lodge, 7-3; Silver Memory, 7-0; Lady Spring, 6-13; Highland Maid, 6 10.

R. C. T. C. STEEPLECHASE about 3 miles:—Sidbrook, 12-7; Simson, 11-11; Sholto, 11-7; Metal Girl, 11 2; Terra Firma 9-12; Water, 9-8

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP, 6 furlongs:—Mafush, 9-11; Hashal, 9-9; Meazer, 9 8; Nizamulmulk, 9-7; Hyrim; 9 3; The Count, 9-2 Rupert I., 8 10; Yanasib, 8-3; Farchand, 8-0; Financier 7-11; Monty, 7-11; Brandy II. 7-10; Prince Charlie, 7-9; Duhallow, 7-9; St. Hilarion, 7-7; Salisbury, 7-0.

JEHANGIRABAD PLATE, 5 furlongs:—Blue Duck 10-5; Amelgum, 9-4; Birthday, 9-2; Moonshine, 9-1; Kindly Light, 9-0; Kiora, 8-10; Puss 8-8; First Chance, 8-7; Lady Laragen, 8 6; Winnie R. 8 5; Glory, 7-12; Miller's Daughter, 7-7; Princess Royal, 7 1; Melody, 6-9; Kookuburra, 6 9.

PRODUCE PLATE, 6 furlongs:—Hard Cash, 11-3, House Mai 11-1; Crow, Bar, 10-10; Major General, 10-7; Vigour, 10-3; Common, 10-2; Marbani, 8-10; Maximum, 8-10; Ismailia, 8-3.

BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 28.

The 9th Divisional Boxing Tournament still draws crowded houses nightly and will last until Monday next, making twelve nights in all.

The points for the best regiment have been scored so far as follows:—Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 39; Loyal North Lancashires, 38; King's Light Infantry and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 27 each; 17th Brigade, R. F. A., 21; 7th Dragoon Guards, 13; H. A. and 7th Hussars, 9; 13th Brigade, R. F. A., 6.

JACK JOHNSON.

READY TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.

The following letter has been received from Jack Johnson by the editor of *Sporting Life*:—

Sir,—I beg to inform the sporting public that my broken arm is mending nicely, and that I will be ready to box again within a few months. As champion of the world I stand ready to defend my title against anyone. I am not issuing challenges, but I am ready to box any man in the world. When I won the world's championship from Tommy Burns in Australia, I had to agree for Burns to get 30,000dls. (£6,000) of the purse. Any club that will give me that amount can name the man they want me to meet. I draw no line. Langford, Jeannette, Moran, or Gunboat Smith can have a match. In matters not to me who my opponents is. Robert Edgren, of the *New York World*, recently said that Frank Moran could whip me. Here's a chance for Dan McKetrick, the manager of Moran, to put up the money and prove that Moran can whip me. Langford says he wants to meet me. All he has to do is to get a club to put up the purse and he can have a contest. I stand ready to back up this letter, so let he who would be world's champion get a backer and the match is on

With sincere wishes for a happy New Year to all Europe,—I am, yours, etc.,

JACK JOHNSON,
World's Heavy-weight Champion.

ATHLETICS AT HOME.

FAILURE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES PROJECT.

QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 9

A meeting was held in London last evening which was of very great importance. The gentlemen concerned were known as the Berlin special Committee, formed for the purpose of collecting money to be expended on the development of athletic talent in view of the next Olympic Games.

The Committee asked for £100,000, but how little the English public cares about the athletic prestige of the nation is shown by the contributions to the fund only amounting to £11,000. Of this about £3,500 has been spent, or promised in grants, and the balance will be handed over to the British Olympic Council or returned to the givers.

We shall not know which policy will be followed until after the next meeting of the Council on January 15, but the first is the most likely.

The next question is what of the future? As pointed out long ago in these notes, England cannot hope to put its athletic house in order by 1916. No real progress has been made since the 1912 games, nor is there any sign that the authorities recognise or understand the requirements. It is really so simple, so far as recognising what should be done, but another matter, of course, to get the reforms carried out.

We need a large and influential British Olympic Committee who will undertake missionary work by striving to induce the Secondary and Public Schools, Colleges and Universities to take up athletics seriously. The next step is to provide the young athletes with real coaches (amateur and professional). The formation of Interscholastic and Inter-collegiate Athletic Associations must also be brought about. With these things accomplished, we might develop finished athletes in from 5 to 10 years, for at present it is rare to see an athlete who knows how to run, whilst as to the field-events men, we are hopeless.

LACK OF COACHES

There are mighty few men capable of coaching athletes in England, and it would be good policy to pick out a dozen intelligent trainers and send them to study methods in the United States for six months.

Sweden is about to send men to England, for the purpose of studying football, and there is no reason why we should be above learning from others.

What will happen cannot be seen for the moment, but the outlook for 1916 is decidedly bad.

A GREAT WORKER.

England has lost a great worker in the cause of real amateur athletics through the death of Charles Val Hunter

His keen criticism on Committees and in the Press led to the removal of many abuses and the introduction of several desirable reforms.

The deceased was particularly prominent in organising parties of the leading Metropolitan athletes for the purpose of attending country sports meeting and also for welcoming visiting athletes. The famous Huddersfield festival was a favourite gathering for these outings and many American and Colonial athletes will have pleasant recollections of the social dinner at the George Hotel, after the sports, and the drive over the Yorkshire moors the next day.

Mr. Hunter was considered a wonderful judge of a runner's form, and for anyone to better him in this respect was an exception. The writer feels proud to recall that his own judgment (when but a boy) turned out to be more correct than Mr Hunter's on one memorable occasion. I was during the decision of the second one-mile match between W. G. George and "W. Cummings in 1886. The latter dashed on the front on entering the final quarter and set up a gap of 8 yards. The "bookies" yelled 100. to 1 on Cummings and Mr. Hunter (looking white with excitement), turned to the writer and remarked, "I am afraid 'W. G.' is beaten." Your correspondent, however, noticed that the Englishman was holding Cummings up the back stretch and he pointed this out, also expressed the belief that "W G" would make his effort 200 yards from home. This is just what happened, and the Wiltshire athlete went up to the Scotchman's shoulder when rounding the top bend. For a few strides Cummings responded, but he could not stave off a second determined challenge, so that "W. G." went ahead and finished in 4 min, 12 4 5 secs after a pause when Cummings stopped.

THE BOXING BOOM.

We are enjoying a wonderful boom in boxing and it ought to do a bit of good. We sadly require something to foster and develop the fighting spirit, and so off-set the efforts of those lacking patriotism and back-bone who would rather swallow any insult than fight. Until we get national military service, we need to encourage every movement and pastime tending to develop self-control, pluck, the ability to smile when hurt, aggressiveness, and above all, the spirit which refuses to recognise defeat. On this account the great interest now shown by the public in boxing is very welcome. The defeat of Wells by Carpentier is largely responsible, and the writer really believes this may prove a blessing. Many people require some reverse to bring out their fighting spirit so that good may come out of that fiasco at the National Sporting Club.

An effort was made yesterday to match Wells and Bandsman Blake, but nothing came of it. A London promoter offered a purse of gold for the match and also to put up a side stake of £5 0 on Blake. The manager of Wells declined, however, stating that his protege had a certain set programme and that Blake must wait. Wells is likely to engage in two or three bouts during the next few weeks and he may regain some prestige. Blake's immediate plans are not settled, but his supporters are prepared to put him against Carpentier at once. A purse of £2,000 has been offered for a meeting in London and the match can be made for £500 a side, so that the young Frenchman may feel tempted.

The writer agrees with many sportsmen in the opinion that Blake should go slow, and first prove his superiority to home middle-weights, such as S. Harrison (the champion), J. Sullivan (ex-champion), Pat O'Keefe and Bandsman Rice. If he polished off this little lot he might safely turn his attention to Carpentier. A win over the latter would then qualify him for matches against McGoorty and Klaus of America.

BILLIARDS.

If young Newman continues to show the same form as he did against Reece in their heat of the London tournament, he will soon be champion of England. During the week he scored 7,000 points to 4,987 by Reece and averaged 56·32 for the match. In all he made 25 breaks of over the century, the best being 495 and 462. He easily heads the tournament so far with three straight wins and an average of 4·143, Stevenson 36 07, and Reece 33·77, being next in order of merit.

BIG BREAKS.

Stevenson and Gray have been making useful breaks during the past few days. The former, who is meeting Peel, only just stopped short of the 500 mark on Tuesday.

Gray is making a big effort to beat Reece in the third of their matches of 18,000 up, the latter with 2,000 points start. He was well off the mark and early on made a break of 518. He did still better on Tuesday by making a break of 717. Reece found his best form yesterday, however, and by scoring 1,694 points to the 590 by his rival, managed to increase his original start by 348 points.

THE TURF.

It is pleasing to Home sportsmen to hear that Lutteur III may again be seen among the runners in the Grand National. It was in 1909 that the French horse made history by winning the race when only five years of age. His burden was 10st. 11lbs. and his rider (Parfrement) had never before been over the course. Lutteur III was making a brave show two years later (carrying 12st. 3lbs.) when another horse brought him down at a fence. Shortly after this Mr. Honnessy's horse developed lameness, and he was indulged with nearly two years' rest. Victories in two recent steeplechases seem to suggest that he is sound, hence the decision to try for National honours again.

THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

The entries for the Spring Handicaps were published yesterday, which reminds one that we are near in the opening of another flat racing season. There is a falling off in the entry for the Lincoln Handicap, trainers being more intent on a slow course of preparation, rather than forcing work in the winter. Still there is plenty of good material among the 44 entrants, notably Long Set, Sir Martin and Spanish Prince. It is a healthy sign to see 58 and 49 entries for the Great Metropolitan and City and Suburban respectively. The former is a stayers' event and it is better to see a big entry in this than the Lincoln. One of the cracks entered is Dalmatian (American bred) whilst Long Set is the "star" in the "City."

The popular Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap has attracted a very "classy" entry. The 49 candidates include Long Set, Maiden Erleigh, Steadfast and Roseworthy and this meeting of this quartette alone would draw thousands

The Ascot Gold Cup will again be of international importance. Nimbus is one of the most noted of the French entries, but there are several so-called nominations, so the list will be swelled considerably. The home cracks include Steadfast, Shogun, Louvois, Night Hawk and Roseworthy, and there is every promise of a very interesting race.

FOOTBALL.

The final Rugby Trial match, England vs. The Rest, provided an extraordinary struggle. Following a fairly even first half, the two best half-backs changed over and went behind the England forwards. From that stage England did better than ever, the play of the "halves" and tries being splendid. Both sides were bent on attacking and making the game open, so the scoring was very high. England finally winning by 47 points to 27. In consequence of the Trial, both the Rest "halves" have been chosen to play for England against Wales, one Rest forward and one three-quarter also gaining recognition. V. H. M Coates of Bath was the best three-quarter playing in the United Kingdom last season, but he has gone off a bit and is now dropped. This seems a pity and he may yet be wanted.

ASSOCIATION.

The best news in the Soccer world is that the Amateur Football Association has agreed to the provisional terms for a settlement of the trouble between that body and the Football Association thus peace really appears to be in sight, which is welcome as it means that England will be able to call on the full strength of the country for its next Olympic Games football team.

Turning to the doings of the prominent League teams the failure of Celtic to do better than draw against Partick Thistle has reduced the leader's advantage in the Scottish League to a single point over Heart of Midlothian. In the English League, the wholesale scoring (6-1) of Bolton against Manchester United somewhat spoils the latter's prospects. In the meanwhile, Blackburn could only draw (0-0) on receiving Aston Villa, this being due to an injury to the home goalkeeper, compelling his retirement. Thus Blackburn leads Manchester United by 3 points, but has played an additional match.

MOTOR-RECORD DISTANCES.

The Royal Automobile Club has approved of records being established for the following distances: Two miles, flying start; five miles, flying start; and ten miles, flying start. For long-distance records, arrangements have also been made for giving the times taken to cover distances from 50 kilometres and upwards, in divisions of 50 kilometres up to 300 kilometres, and thence by divisions of 100 kilometres, the speeds being given in terms of kilometres per hour. Records for the above distances can now be established either as "World's Records" (open to all cars irrespective of size) or as Brooklands Cubic Capacity Class Records, Classes A to J.

SWIMMING IN AUSTRALIA.

The 100 yards and half-mile amateur swimming championships were held at Sydney. Results:—

100 Yards.—Barry, 1; Longworth and Solomons, dead heat for second place. Won by a touch. Time, 58 3-5 sec.

880 Yards.—Longworth, 1; Simts, 2; Adrian, 3. Won by seventeen yards. Time, 12min. 7 3- sec.

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COMING RUGBY PLAYERS.

FOOTBALLERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN "TRIED."

There are always a number of players who are left out of the International trials whose form is sufficiently good to cause them to be warm favourites with a great many people, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Sometimes such players belong to little known clubs, and what such players would do in first class football cannot be known. There is such a wide difference between second-class and first-class club games and between first-class club and International matches that no one knows how a great player in one class of match will play in another.

However, there are a number of men playing in first-class club Rugby this season who must be considered unlucky to have been passed over by the selectors. It is one of the features of this season's Rugby that the general standard is a very high one. There are more average good players and fewer outstanding players than is usually the case.

One of the players who has shown splendid form, but has not yet been awarded his cap this season, is A. Hall, the Gloucester half. Another half with claims to a trial is H. Coverdale, the Blackheath stand off half and captain. Coverdale played for England against France in 1910 and 1912 and against Ireland in 1910. His form this season has been as good as ever in the past, and although sometimes overdoes the short kick, he is a more than useful player.

A MUCH CRITICISED PLAYER.

B S Cumberlege, the Cambridge scrum half and captain, one of the most severely criticised of the players of the season, is also considered sufficiently good for a trial. R. M. Goodman and A. K. Horan, two well-known halves, are only useful, and have been spoken of as Internationals at various times. Horan is qualified for Ireland.

Among the three-quarters the most improved is S Cook who this season has been playing for Blackheath. He is very fast, a safe field, and is a deceptive runner. He has a fine knowledge of the game, and was unlucky not to be in one of the trials. Then there is G. E. Timms, the Leicester inside, who began the season remarkably well. He is spoken of in the Midlands as a possible International. Among Southern three-quarters few have improved so much as has C. W. Sparkes, the Middlesex Hospital player.

Among the forwards A. L. Harrison has been playing consistently well this season for the United Services. G. D. Roberts was an International in 1907 and 1908, but was passed over this year. He is one of the best dribblers among present-day forwards. In the line-out he has few superiors, while he is probably the best drop kicker in the country. He is, however, essentially a winger, and this position is occupied by Pillman.

SOME HARLEQUINS.

Among the Harlequins, the play of J. Milton, J. G. Bussell, and R. W. Lingham is always good. The last-named is a very heavy scrummager, and his form this week against the strong United Service pack was notably good. Milton has all the makings of an International forward, and experience should gain him his cap in the near future. Bussell is one of the most remarkable forwards in London Rugby. There is no harder worker, and he has a wonderful method of being in the right place when wanted. A. L. W. Neave, R. Juckes, and A. A. M. Durand are other forwards well above the average

Among the full backs who have been playing well, and who have not yet received a trial are C. A. C. Russell, of the United Services, C. G. Ainsworth, of Richmond, and V. W. Cuni, who is playing for Blackheath.

BOOKMAKERS IN SWITZERLAND.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS WITH ENGLAND.

English bookmakers in Switzerland and especially in Geneva must be doing an enormous and lucrative business with their English clients. The *Express de Geneve* has just made inquiries at the local telegraph and post office, and gives the following figures: A local English firm frequently orders 50,000 stamps of 40 centimes (3d.) each, and recently ordered in one day 500,000 2 1-2d. stamps, which had to be specially obtained from Berne by telegram, as the stock here was not sufficient. This firm received in one day from England seven sacks of telegrams, weighing nearly half a ton. If one firm in Switzerland does business on this scale—and there are probably a score of English betting firms established in various towns in this country—the Federal telegraph and post offices must be making handsome profits. It should be added that the English bookmakers are only tolerated in Switzerland, and may be expelled at a week's notice.

NEW ZEALAND BETTING.

Bookmakers are not allowed on race-courses in New Zealand, and this, to an extent, accounts for the totalisator taking more money there than in West Australia and Queensland; but, all the same, according to the *Australasian*, New Zealand appears to be a betting country, and bookmakers are probably more numerous than ever. They cannot go on race-courses, but no Act of Parliament will ever stop people betting away from the course if they want to, and bookmakers can lay doubles and bet totalisator prices to their heart's content. Preventing the newspapers from publishing totalisator dividends is a useless piece of legislation. Bookmakers and backers always arrange a way of getting over that difficulty.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 29th January, 1914.

AN EVANGEL FOR LABOUR.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD has an article in the *Constructive Monthly*, in which he suggests "the essentials of unity between Religion and the British Labour Movement." A good deal depends, of course, on what Mr. MacDonald means by "the movement." Some may be able to identify it with what Mr. MacDonald describes as the "movement which lays down with such uncompromising fidelity in secular affairs the creed that it profits a man nothing to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul. In its championship of the poor, in the challenge it throws out to wealth and possession to justify their claim to rule society and to determine what the rewards of life are to be, in its denial that men can ever be regarded as nothing but items in production and wages nothing but remnants left to human beings after rent and interest have been paid and all Capital's charges satisfied—in this the Labour Movement not only lays it down that spiritual values should rule the world, but that materialism has to be fought in the interest of both soul and body." Others again will, not inappropriately, feel doubt in the matter. Within the last two years we have had characteristic examples of the actions of which Labour is capable and, while no reasonable man would lay it down that the worker is not entitled to revolt against dehumanising conditions, few will agree that the revolt should be so regardless of the equal rights of others as to involve innocent people in distress or suffering. Unfortunately, Labour has not "laid it down with uncompromising fidelity in secular affairs that it profits a man nothing to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul." On English railways, in South Africa, in Wales and, more recently, in London, Labour has been striving to win its own world, and, in so far as the movement has not taken into account the suffering and want it has inflicted on classes unable to help themselves, has endangered its own soul. Mr. MacDonald has a considerable reputation at Home for clear thinking but here he seems to have preferred to vault over his difficulties rather than face them. This view is supported by the manner in which the representatives of the rank and file of the "movement" have received from the Members of Parliament the latter's account of their stewardship. The telegram we publish to-day relating to the Glasgow Conference states that, although Mr. MacDonald affirmed that he and his colleagues in the House of Commons had done all that was humanly possible, the delegates indulged in caustic criticisms, which were couched in terms that can only be described as vulgar and offensive. It would not be unfair to ask if these are the men at the back of the movement which Mr. MacDonald has idealised. The Labour Members in the House of Parliament are no doubt the best type of the class they represent. They are men who have raised and educated themselves, who have developed character which commands respect even among those who reject their claims most strenuously. Mr. MacDonald and his fellow-leaders of the movement, sooner or later, will have to face the facts. Labour cannot reach the position claimed for it unless it recognises the principle which Mr. MacDonald declares to be peculiarly its own, that "spiritual values should rule the world." Mr. MacDonald might do well, indeed, to merge the champion in the missioner, and if he can induce Labour to adopt it is great ideal as its evangel, it will sound greater depths of sympathy than it has hitherto succeeded in doing.

CHILD BEGGARS.

A GREAT deal of sympathy will be shown towards the attempt made by a Mahomedan member of the Punjab Legislative Council to induce Government to deal with the beggar problem, particularly as it relates to children. Mr. Mahomed Shafi's resolution will ask for the appointment of a committee of official and non-official members to consider and draft a Bill to deal with the evil, and if the Hon. Member succeeds in doing little else he will certainly attract attention to what has for long been a scandal in India. It is impossible to visit any city or village in this country without being brought directly in contact with mendicants. Some of them may be deserving enough, but the great majority are able bodied men who prefer to live by preying on others, and there is little doubt they should be treated as criminals. To deal with such men is, or ought to be, an easy task, but there is another problem which, we fear, can never be adjusted by legislation. Many people will have noticed that the bazaars teem with cripples, and will have wondered why India, in particular, should be so afflicted. The truth of this matter is that many of the helpless objects, who excite pity were deliberately maimed in their infancy for begging purposes. Owing to police vigilance and, to some extent, to improved public opinion, the practice has been stopped, but not many years ago the maiming and sale of young children was a regular industry among certain criminal and gipsy tribes, and many of the unfortunate wretches who now can only live by the charity of those who pass by are relics of this fiendish practice. They belong to the class of professional beggars which Mr. Shaffi desires Government to deal with, but, obviously, if they are to be prevented from plying their trade, since they must live, they must be provided with the means of livelihood by the State. It remains to be seen whether we have advanced sufficiently far along the road of reform to render this possible. But it is also proposed by the Punjab member to prevent minor boys and girls from being turned into beggars and mendicants by parents and guardians." Again, not a word can be said against the proposal and we should like to see it introduced a strong Bill to deal with the subject. Agencies for the protection of children are already in existence, notably the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and if the law in this respect were strengthened, the Society could doubtless extend the scope of its operations and do more for the salvation of child-life and morality than has hitherto been possible. But the question may fairly be asked if the problem should not be regarded as Imperial rather than provincial, and legislated for accordingly. The Punjab has not the monopoly of the beggar evil, child life in other provinces also needs protection, and the Government of India would do well to grapple with the whole subject in an effective manner. It is gratifying to find Indian non-official members directing energy and attention to matters connected with social reform, and the Hon. Mr. Shaffi could not have found a more deserving cause to champion than that which is covered by his resolution.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

In face of notorious facts, the theory has been sedulously propagated that the anarchist conspiracy in Bengal is the work of a few misguided persons. The long list of crimes, which have been perpetrated in various parts of the province, affords adequate refutation of this doctrine, and Sir Frederick Halliday, the Calcutta Commissioner of Police, made some pertinent remarks on the subject when presenting rewards to the constables and the members of the public who assisted in the arrests which followed the recent assassination of a C.I.D. Inspector in that city. "A heavy burden," said Sir Frederick Halliday, "lies at this juncture on all parents and guardians in this country. We see how their sons are being misled, how they become infatuated with false ideas, now from being sons of well-born, respectable parents they have become dacoits and then murderers. It has often been stated in the Press that such a thing as criminal conspiracy amongst the better classes does not exist. It does exist; and the recent admission of the accused in the Barisal case show that it is a very real, living and dreadful evil. As one whose family has been for generations closely associated with Bengal, and who has the interests of Bengal at heart, I appeal to all parents to recognise this and deal with this evil before it can destroy the foundation of social and family life." It is evident that at last respectable families in Bengal have become thoroughly alarmed at the development of the anarchist movement, and many of them must have anything but friendly feelings for the Bengal politicians who have constantly urged boys and immature youths to participate in violent political propaganda.

Notes of the Day.

According to our Lahore contemporary, people in Peshawar City explained that the raiders of the Jehangira Road station got their idea from having seen a cinematograph show, where a film was displayed giving a picture of a raid on a train in America. If this is true, the sooner the Peshawar picture theatre shows some films depicting the punishment in store for railway raiders the better.

Although the magistrates now inflict exemplary sentences on persons convicted of engaging in the cocaine traffic, its profits appear still to attract those who would become rich quickly. The latest to go into the business are the Pathans, three of whom were convicted by a Bombay magistrate yesterday. The menace of this class has already been dealt with in our columns, and if to usury and unscrupulous trade methods they add the profession of dealers in contraband a difficult problem will be ... more complex.

Bitter complaints continue to be made by residents in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder of the neglect of the police to keep order at night. On two nights this week there have been violent disturbances in the neighbourhood of the Bunder, and quarrelling and shouting by gharrywallahs in the early hours of the morning is of frequent occurrence. The place has, indeed been described as a sort of Ispatia, and it is high time the police were peremptorily directed to devote attention to what is developing into a scandal.

The French Ministry of the Interior is alarmed by the increase of leprosy in France. It appears that the number of lepers in Paris has grown in a few years from 50 to 300. Up to the present no effort has been made to check the disease, which is not even notifiable. This state of affairs, however, is to be remedied, and the Chamber is to be asked to adopt a Bill rendering obligatory the notification of leprosy and enforcing the isolation of lepers. The Pasteur Institute is also asked to report upon the disease and upon the most effective methods of preventing its further spread.

A telegram from Calcutta recalls the terrible fatality which occurred on the Hughli in November, 1912, when many lives were lost by the capsizing of a dinghy which was conveying passengers from the Sibpur College Ghaut to the ferry steamer. The dinghy was full of people, when, owing, it was said, to the serang having shouted out that the would be the last trip, there was a mad rush to get in, with the result that the boat capsized and the occupants were thrown into the water. Plucky attempts to rescue the victims of the accident were made by a number of Europeans and Bengali students, whose heroism has been rewarded by the award to them of the Royal Humane Society's bronze medals and certificates.

A correspondent, writing to a Bangalore paper, states that Bombay is becoming to Mysore people a place as familiar as Mysore itself. Apparently the number of natives of Mysore here is increasing, the majority of them being students. The reason given is the severity of the Madras University courses. The percentage of passes in the Madras Matriculation was "pitiably low." Consequently it was too much for an average student to expect that he would successfully get through the examination in the very first year. This "tempted many students to try their careers in Bombay University," with, it is said, satisfactory results to themselves. If this statement is well-founded it does not appear very flattering to Bombay University.

In the course of a report submitted to a Methodist Conference, held recently at Singapore by the Public Morals Committee, special emphasis was laid on the liquor traffic in British Malaya, which is said to be increasing, beer in particular finding favour with the native inhabitants. This, it is pointed out, is because the licence is necessary to sell the beverage, and we are told that "consequently where there are only a few hundreds of licensed liquor shops, there are thousands of unlicensed beer shops, which can keep open all night, if they like. Some of these shops, especially near rubber estates, adulterate and "doctor" this beer, in order to make it a powerful intoxicant, so that one or two bottles are sufficient to make a coolly sleep drunk." It is not surprising to find that the demand is made that this "free trade" in beer shall cease. Mention is made in the report of a terrible incident framed by a planter at a recent meeting. He gave the following details of events that had followed the establishment of a toddy shop: "One murder resulting in a death penalty: two serious cases of wife beating; death-rate risen from two per cent. to seven per cent. fifty-five deaths from pneumonia and lung diseases resulting from lying all night in ditches; a financial loss of dols. 10,000 to the estate; medical bill risen from dols. 300 to dols. 900 a month; half the labour force recruited at a cost of dols. 20,000, lost; and the estate put on the black list of unhealthy estates by the Controller of Labour. My estate was once one of the healthiest in the country, and was in a healthy district, yet now it is black-listed by one Government department as the result of the work of a toddy shop licensed by another department."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A PERSIAN MISSION TO BOMBAY.

The remnants of the Zoroastrian population in Persia, numbering about 10,000, have sent an agent on a special mission to the brethren of their faith in Bombay. They want more schools for their children, including a boarding-school, and they are in need of the help of their co-religionists in purchasing a certain well-watered district in Persia for cultivation. The Parsis have flourished under the British rule, and although they do not care to visit the scenes of their ancient dominion, they have a very warm corner in their heart for their poorer brethren in Persia and they sympathise deeply with their lot. They have formed, long since, a society or amelioration the condition of Persian Zoroastrians, which has a special representative at Teheran to watch their interests. This society was instrumental in bringing about the repeal of the poll-tax which was a sore burden on the Zoroastrian subjects of the Shah, and was repugnant as maintaining an invidious distinction between them and the dominant race. Although it cannot yet be said that all their disabilities have been removed, their political lot has gradually improved. With the exception of a few merchants and traders they are in a poor and abject condition. They occupy themselves mostly as humble tillers of the soil. They have been hit hard by a draught running for three years in succession, and hence their appeal to their Indian co-religionists to purchase for them a fertile tract. The emigration of Iranees to India is steady and constant, and unless the Parsis take suitable measures to alleviate their lot, very few will be left, in the long run, in their ancient home. It is a strong sentiment with the Parsis that a goodly number representing the race should continue to live in Persia. They are there as a memorial of a remote past, when the Persian empire flourished in its might and glory. If the Parsis desire to retain this link with the past, they must make the position of the Iranian brethren fairly comfortable. Their desire for education should be encouraged to the utmost of their resources by the Bombay Parsis. If they are to take their proper share in the regeneration of Persia, they must be well-equipped intellectually. The Parsis having fully reaped the benefits of education under the British rule, will not, I believe, be slow to sympathise with the desire of the Persians for their enlightenment, and I am pretty confident that they will give substantial help for the relief of their brethren.

IRANEES IN BOMBAY.

These people have a special claim upon such of their kith and kin as have settled and prospered in India. The Iranees are usually endowed with robust health and rude strength, and are distinguished for their capacity for hard, rough work. They have shown remarkable aptitude and enterprise as shop-keepers and small traders. Smoking is supposed to be opposed to the tenets of their religion, which holds fire as a most sacred symbol of divinity; yet now a few Iranees trade largely in cigars. The Iranees have been the pioneers of cheap restaurants and eating-houses in Bombay, and they have been followed, within recent years, in this line by Hindus. In almost every street in the town one may now find a Hindu restaurant, with the familiar legend in Marathi on the sign-board: "House for Peace and Comfort." As the Hindus cater for a population which, for religious reasons, would never take refreshments at an Iranee's establishment, they have entered quite a new field, and are, therefore, in no way his rivals or competitors. There are, however, Hindus, by no means of the lowest class or the least enlightened who have acquired a taste for mutton-chops and *kababs*, and they manage stealthily to patronise the Iranee's shop, and enjoy the repast with the keen relish which is afforded by all forbidden goods. Some of them have even triumphed over their scruples respecting beef, and would be very glad to wash down their meat with strong waters. The Iranees' restaurants are very popular, and some of them are doing extensive business. They are "for the million", because they are exceedingly cheap. One may get there a cup of tea or coffee for half an anna, and a plate of meat and vegetables and bread, or of curry and rice, for two annas. The Iranees' success is chiefly due to his hard work. He is always on the spot, early and late, superv sing and directing the business. When he rests acts in a humble way, he is himself cook and waiter combined. He is not troubled by a false sense of dignity. He believes in the dignity of labour, and has found by experience that it leads eventually to comfort and affluence.

CHEAP RESTAURANTS.

The Hindu eating houses are as cheap as the Iranees' and are patronised by the poorer classes about as well as the liquor shops. The diversion of a portion of the savings of mill operatives and other work people from alcoholic drinks to aerated waters and tea or coffee, is satisfactory. In these refreshment stalls you may behold customers lounging and smoking and chatting, as they sip some hot or cold drink, and munch *bhajias* or other savoury confectionery prepared by the proprietor. The place is poorly equipped, and the standard of cleanliness may be below that which may reasonably be expected even of a very modest "House of Peace and Comfort." Yet the customer enjoys the rest and refreshment it provides. They are not concerned with the mysteries of the kitchen, which are hidden from view. But their favourite *bhajias*, at all events, are prepared in front of the shop, and in full view of the public. They are served hot and spicy and pungent, and are eaten with great relish. The ingredients may not be of the first quality, and they may not stand the test of time. But as they are eaten fresh from the frying pan, their imperfections are lost to the palate. I have noticed that these humble restaurants are among the agencies that exercise a silent influence in gradually undermining the rigid barriers of caste. They are the resort mostly of Hindus occupying a lower place in the caste system, and at these places the distinctions between representatives of various castes are abolished about as much as they are in the railway train. You may not see a Brahmin here. A few restaurants are, however, especially reserved for the highest caste and here the Brahmans may be as exclusive as they please. I should not like the authorities to exercise over these places greater control than is absolutely necessary in the interests of the public health. If they are ever increasing in number and as they cater for the lower classes, a mild supervision is necessary to provide that the food and the drink supplied by them is fairly wholesome.

BHATIA DISUNION.

As was apprehended all along, the recent dissensions among the Bhatias have resulted after all, in a schism. The reformers have issued a Declaration of Independence, setting forth their reasons for secession. They affirm that they have been driven to this extreme measure by the wilful, arbitrary, and despotic conduct of the Mahajan leaders. They have drawn up a covenant which is being eagerly signed by sympathisers, and the extent of the support they have received may be gauged from the fact that two members of the Mahajan committee are reported to have pledged themselves to it. The Bhatias, or any other Hindu Mahajan, was never confronted by a graver situation. The present movement is fraught with momentous consequences to the entire caste system and the authority exercised in its name. It is likely to embolden the protestants in other castes to threaten similar action, should the elders persist in an uncompromising attitude towards all reforms, and should they rigidly insist upon inflicting pains and penalties on parties who have proved obnoxious to them by their departure from traditional ways and usages. I should not be surprised, if the Mahajan take a warning from the ominous example set by the enlightened section of the Bhatia community and shape their policy in obedience to the exigencies of the times. If this comes to pass, the Hindus will be able to maintain such union and solidarity as are possible under the diversity of the caste system. While the community is burdened with too many castes and sub-castes, it would not do to aggravate the evil by further divisions. But if caste despotism does not abate, and the enlightened section of each caste is forced to secede, it may happen that all the secessionists will unite and form one community on reformed lines. This consummation must not be expected in the near future. Many reformers, bold in speech, have proved themselves timid in action and at the hour of trial have shrunk from incurring the wrath of the Mahajans. If they will show a bold and determined front, there will be the victory in the end. It cannot be otherwise. They have the time-spirit on their side.

DION.

INDIA'S EXTINCT ANIMALS.

DR. E. PILGRIM'S LECTURE.

Dr. Guy E. Pilgrim, F.G.S., delivered a lecture on the above subject to a large audience at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, on Friday evening.

He said the particular kind of animal to which he would confine his remarks was the great class known as mammals, most of them being four-footed animals although they culminated in man who habitually used only two legs for progression. Their knowledge of extinct animals was, they all knew, derived from fossil remains which were dug up out of the ground or found in caves. As many of his audience might be aware, Dr. Falconer, Captain Cautley and others, some seventy years ago, got from the Siwalik hills, what was for many years, and could still be described as, the most famous collection of fossil remains in the world. Most of these were taken to England and were now in the British Museum. However, a great many remained here, and could still be seen by day in the Indian Museum. As a rule a person who does not know anything about geology classes all these animals as pre-historic, and does not trouble to think whether they all lived in India at the same time or not. The remains of the oldest fossil mammals, found in India, belonged to what geologists called the Lower Miocene, and lived about two million years ago. Of course, he did not pretend to any degree of accuracy in this number. The change from one fauna to another had been gradual, and one could trace the change, and in many cases the dying out, of one family after another. He might say that nearly all these fossil remains were found embedded in rock. Sometimes this rock was very hard, sometimes fairly soft, but in many cases this rock had been formed by the consolidation of the mud, sand, and gravel which the ancient rivers of India brought down and deposited on the plains much in the same way as the Ganges and other great rivers do now adays during the yearly floods. A bore hole at Lucknow went down 300 feet and one in Fort William in Calcutta, 500 feet. Throughout the whole depth nothing was found but river sediments. In Calcutta beds of peat were found, some of them containing the roots of the Sundri tree, known always to grow above high water mark. If their only way of finding out the animals that lived when the lowest level of river silt was formed, was to dig down 1,300 feet, he was afraid they would not know very much.

After giving an account of the various animals found in the Bugti Hills in Baluchistan and elsewhere throughout India, the lecturer observed that the modern elephant was one of the most extraordinarily specialised animals that had ever lived, and he might say that for that very reason was bound to extinction, because it could not alter to suit new conditions. One was bound to say that man had been doing his best to hasten this end. The lion too was becoming extinct. From being common in Northern and Central India, a century or two ago, it had now become restricted to the forest of Gir in Kathiawar, where by dint of the very strictest preservation its numbers had lately amounted to seventy.

The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

LABOUR LEADERS DEPORTED.

DRASTIC ACTION BY UNION GOVERNMENT.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 27

The Government has decided to deport ten of the principal Labour leaders including the President and General Secretary of the Trades' Federation and the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Society.

The prisoners were conveyed to-day under a strong escort from the Transvaal to Natal, where they will be put on board a vessel, to-night, which will sail to England, touching nowhere on the way. The voyage will occupy a month. The proceedings were taken under martial law and an indemnity will be asked for. Measures will be taken to prevent the return of the deported men.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27.

Creswell, on leaving for the Cape, was cheered by crowds who sang "the Red Flag." Creswell, in a speech, said the upheaval was not the end but the beginning of the Labour Party who were determined to face a long fight.

An application was made yesterday before the Supreme Court for an order to restrain the Government from deporting certain individuals connected with the recent industrial unrest.

The judge refused to act on his own responsibility and referred the applicants to the next sitting of the Full Court.—Reuter.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

COLONEL GOETHALS TO BE FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

President Wilson has appointed Colonel Goethals to be the first civil Governor of the Panama Canal zone. This discounts the talk about Colonel Goethals' reported appointment as Chief Commissioner of Police in New York.—Reuter.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

BALLOT ON QUESTION OF STRIKE BEING TAKEN.

LONDON, Jan 28

A ballot is being taken among the marine engineers of the United Kingdom on the question of a strike for an increase in pay and remuneration for overtime, and also the extension of Home leave.—Reuter.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT WITH FRENCH CORPORATION.

PEKIN, Jan 28.

A preliminary agreement has been signed with the French *Banque Industrielle* to construct a railway from Yunnan-fu to Chun-king.

The corporation opened negotiations in October for a railway from Yunnan fu to Cheng-tu, but the matter dropped owing to lack of support. The French take the view that British interests under the 1906 Agreement were annulled owing to the relinquishment of French participation in the Pukow-Sin-yang-chow Railway.—Reuter.

P. AND O STEAMERS SOLD.

TWO PURCHASED IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, Jan. 28

The P. and O. Co. announces that the steamers "Borneo," "Sunda", "Palawan" and "Sumatra" have lately been sold, two for delivery in Japan and the others to buyers in Bombay. They are being replaced by six ships of the 'Khiva' type, of double their tonnage and of great speed.

Seventy thousand tons of shipping is now being constructed for the P. and O. Co., including the "Kaiser-i-Hind", of 14,000 tons.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

STRONGLY ADVOCATED BY SIR EVELYN WOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the City of London Territorial Association, Sir Evelyn Wood announced his resignation of the chairmanship which he had held from the beginning. He said that the most strenuous efforts of his colleagues to obtain a full establishment had failed. They were 2,700 below their quota of 11,000, and some hundreds short of the numbers of two years ago. He was more than ever convinced that military defence could only be secured by universal, compulsory military training.—Reuter.

GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATIES.

ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

It is stated that President Wilson conferring with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday, strongly advocated the cancellation of the preferential treatment of American coasting vessels regarding the Panama Canal, and urgently recommended the adoption of general arbitration treaties, with Britain and Japan.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room; it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE £3 TAX.

PAYMENT ENFORCED BUT LITTLE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ENQUIRY.

DURBAN, Jan 27.

The Commission of Inquiry resumed its sittings to-day. In the absence of Indian evidence the proceedings promise to be of little interest.

Mr. Polkinhorne, Protector of Indian Immigrants, detailed the system of recruiting indentured Indians in India. He said that the marriages of Indian immigrants were made valid in Natal by registration without regard to whether they were possibly polygamous. Whereas before the strike 90 per cent. re-indentured on the termination of their indentures, since the strike indentured Indians had refused to re-indenture or pay the £3 tax, or return to India. Payment of the £3 licence had been little enforced. The latest figures showed that £9,000 had been paid out of £48,000 due.

The Natal Indian Congress will meet to-morrow to discuss the advisability of giving evidence before the Commission. —Reuter.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

THEIR COMMON INTERESTS.

LONDON Jan. 27.

The Japanese Ambassador was a guest at the banquet last night of the Spectacle-Makers' Company. Sir Marcus Samuel presided.

The Ambassador, replying to the toast of the guests, dwelt on the many interests common both to Japan and Britain, apart from the Alliance. He saw no reason why in future England and Japan should not go hand in hand in developing civilisation and progress in the Far East.—Reuter.

THE LONDON STRIKES.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN BUILDING TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The leaders of the coalmen have decided to recommend that strikers shall resume work to-morrow, in cases where the employers will concede the extra penny.

It is announced that ten firms have agreed thereto. The men have resolved to pay a levy towards any continuing strike. It is believed that the strike has virtually ended.

There is a serious outlook, however, in the building dispute. The Building Industries' Federation is discussing the advisability of a sympathetic strike.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The employees of the coal trade have generally resumed work, the majority on the old terms, without the sanction of their trades union.—Reuter.

THE LISBON CRISIS.

CONFLICT BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND PREMIER.

LISBON, Jan. 27.

A Ministerial crisis has arisen which resolves itself into a conflict between the President and the Premier. The two Houses of Congress yesterday adopted a resolution supporting the latter and disapproving the programme of the President who recommended a non-party Ministry and a general amnesty.—Reuter.

ST. PETERSBURG'S NARROW ESCAPE.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.

There was the greatest alarm, last night, owing to an extraordinary rise of the Neva under pressure from a violent gale which overthrew many new out lamps, tore off roofs and even started church bells ringing. Guns were fired at night and green lights were displayed by the Admiralty indicating extreme danger. Happily, the river stopped a few inches below the level of the city. Otherwise the whole city would have been flooded.—Reuter.

COMMANDER EVANS HONOURED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Commander Evans is in Paris where he is being much feted. He was entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Municipality and presented with a gold medal. In the evening he lectured before the Geographical Society where President Poincare bestowed on him the insignia of an Officer of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

CASUALTY TO A YACHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's yacht "Warrior" struck the rocks at Cape Aguatra on the coast of Columbia. A steamer rescued Mr. and Mrs Vanderbilt, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lord Falconer, who are proceeding to New York.

The crew remained on board the yacht, which is hard aground but fairly safe.—Reuter.

CABINET AND THE NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 28

A prolonged Cabinet meeting took place yesterday. It is believed that the Ministers discussed the increase in taxation necessitated by the Navy Estimates.—Reuter.

LATER.

A prolonged Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and another will be held this week.—Reuter.

BRIBED TO BOMB

GRIM CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

WIDE SCHEME TO SECURE INSURANCE MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan 28.

During the trial of a "gangster" for placing a bomb in a tenement, a member of the gang confessed that he had placed eighty bombs in houses in the city in consideration of moneys paid by property owners who hoped to benefit by the insurance. He also confessed that he had participated in two murders by a gang for booty.—Reuter.

LABOUR M.P.'S.

CAUSTIC CRITICISM BY MEN'S DELEGATES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

There were animated proceedings at the Labour Conference at Glasgow, during the consideration of the work of the Labour M. P.'s. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald affirmed that they had done all that was humanly possible. The delegates, however, indulged in caustic criticisms and charged the Labour members with hobnobbing "the grand" and apeing dukes instead of "doing the orange box work outside." They accused them of making secret bargains with the Liberals. This Messrs Macdonald and Henderson vehemently denied. Eventually, the report was adopted.—Reuter.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

INTERIM REPORT ON AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The second interim report of the Dominion Trade Commission deals with Australasia. It says that the system under which emigrants are recruited in the United Kingdom is antiquated and defective. More emigrants, says the report, are needed to fill the tropical and sub-tropical parts of Australia. Malta seems to be a suitable recruiting ground. It is urgently necessary to deepen the Australian ports.

Regarding the mail service, the Commission consider it unjustifiable to bind a State-subsidised service via Suez for more than a brief period as new routes to Australia are being opened up.

The approaching termination of the contract with the P. and O. renders the time peculiarly opportune for the re-examination of the whole problem on broad Imperial lines.—Reuter.

[An extract from an article on the work of this Commission, which appeared in a London contemporary in mail week, appears on page 1.]

THE ARMAGEDDON.

LONDON, Jan 27.

Reuter learns that the Powers are likely to acquiesce speedily with Sir Edward Grey's proposed drafts informing the Athens and Constantinople Governments of the decisions of the Powers. It is probable that the Triple Alliance will recommend the fixing of a date for the Greek evacuation of Albania.—Reuter.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS STOPPED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Besant's application was made with a view to an appeal to the Privy Council. The Lord Chancellor thought that the case was one which ought to be expedited and could be heard in March. He gave orders that the boys, who were present, should not be removed from the jurisdiction of the English courts.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The contempt proceedings against Mrs. Besant in the High Court here will be stopped in view of the Privy Council's decision.

CINEMA OPERATORS' RISKS.

NAIROBI, Jan 27.

Fritz Schindler, a cinematograph operator, while attempting to photograph a lion, was mauled and has died of his injuries.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE REVIVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The newspapers are giving prominence to the revival of business on the Stock Exchange. The value of 387 representative securities has risen by forty-eight millions in a month.

The New West Australian 4 per cent. loan of two millions, issued at 98 1-2 and recent issues have risen, while substantial premiums are being offered on Canadian Government 4 1-4, New Zealand 3 1-2, New South Wales 2 7-8, and Port of London 5 1-4 loans.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON Jan. 27.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway scrip was quoted at 1 3-8 premium. It is stated that applicants were allotted 22 per cent.—Reuter.

SUICIDE OF AN ASSASSIN.

TANGIER, Jan. 28.

The murderer of M. Valdrone, was yesterday found dead in his cell, hanged by his braces.—Reuter.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

ARMED MEN ATTACK SWAT VILLAGE.

ONE KILLED, ONE KIDNAPPED AND THREE INJURED.

(FROM A FRONTIER CORRESPONDENT.)

There are no signs that the troubled Frontier is becoming less troubled, or that the wild tribesmen who live on it are inclined to become any more law abiding as time goes on. Indeed, the signs and portents are all the other way, and unless some serious action is taken to put a stop to daylight raids and armed attacks on villages, the number of armed bands of marauders prowling about the country seems likely to increase rather than to diminish.

The latest outrage by one of these lawless gangs took place at the village of Takht-i-Bhai, shortly before midnight last Friday night, and one man was killed, three were wounded, and one was carried off by the raiders. Takht-i-Bhai, a prosperous little village in the Swat country, is a station on the Nowshera Dargai Railway; and is 17 miles by road from Dargai and 21 miles from Nowshera.

The raiders numbered 25, and were all armed with modern rifles. Shortly before midnight on the 23rd they dashed into the village and broke the inhabitants come out of their houses. The reports to hand at present do not say whether the village resisted or not, but the raiders fired at them killed one, and seriously injured three others. Then they looted the village dunnia's shop, took all the money they could find, and finally departed, carrying with them, to hold for ransom, the village miller.

The raiders are believed to have been men of the Usman Khel, assisted by local budmashes. It was at first stated that amongst them were some Mohmand, but it is now doubted whether any Mohmands took part.

The most serious feature of this and other recent raids is the effect they are having on the tribesmen on both sides of the Frontier. The general feeling among the tribes nowadays is that the Sirkar is afraid to do anything to the raiders. This feeling has led to many of the recent raids, which have been carried out mostly by the young and more reckless men, who have little or nothing to lose, and who are always filled with a desire to see a little blood letting.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUCCESS OF A BOMBAY MAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, JAN. 28.

The following Press *Communique* has been issued. In the competitive examination held in December, 1913, for admission to the Indian Finance Department the following candidates who obtained the first five places in order of merit, have been selected for appointment as probationers in the department:—Mr. Suboth Ghandrao Mukerjee, Presidency College, Calcutta; Mr. E. R. Sesha Iyer, Presidency College, Madras; Mr. Siddheshwari Prasad Varma, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Mr. C. V. Srinivasa Rao, Presidency College, Madras, and Mr. Popatlal Govindlal Shah, Wilson College, Bombay.

THE CHITTAGONG DACOITY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 28.

Further particulars of the attack upon Mr. Higgins show that the culprits were thirteen villagers with whom there had been friction. The men broke into Mr. Higgins' house at night and beat and wounded him as he lay in bed. His son hearing the noise came in and shot one of them dead when the others decamped.

BHAWALPUR AFFAIRS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, Jan. 28.

Bhawalpur affairs have ended satisfactorily. The Hindus have withdrawn their allegations on the assurance of the removal of grievances while the Council of Regency dropped the prosecution in the sedition cases. The Lieut.-Governor's visit to the State was largely responsible in easing the situation.

THE U. P. FAMINE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, Jan. 28.

The Cawnpore contribution towards the Famine Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 18,000, being more than a third of the total amount (Rs. 53,000) subscribed so far. Besides the handsome donations of Sir Alexander McRobert (Rs. 5,000) and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills (Rs. 10,000), the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and the Hon. Lala Bishambhar Nath have subscribed Rs 1,000 each. It is expected that a further large amount will be subscribed locally.

FIRE IN SIMLA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

A fire broke out in the Central Hotel, Simla, last night, but was soon got under control by the Central Fire Brigade. The damage was not heavy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 28

The 10th and 9 nd Batteries, R. F. A., have left the station for the Dacca manœuvres, after which the former battery goes to Barrackpore and the latter to Dinapur.

MOSLEM COLLEGE.

A DONATION OF RS. 8 LAKHS.

GENEROUS GIFT BY MR. M. YUSUF ISMAIL.

A note issued by the Educational Department last evening announced the generous donation of rupees eight lakhs by Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Ismail for the promotion of the higher education of Mahomedan youths.

The offer of the gift was contained in the following letter from Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Ismail to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 22nd January, 1914:—

"I desire to place at Your Excellency's disposal a sum of money for the promotion of the higher education of Mahomedan youths. The amount which I am prepared to devote to this object is eight lakhs of rupees.

"Being most anxious that this sum should be utilised to the greatest possible advantage of my community, and believing that, with all the expert advice at the disposal of Government this can best be secured by leaving this sum in Your Excellency's hands unhampered by any conditions, I wish only to express two preferences, which, I am confident, Your Excellency's Government will take into careful consideration. These preferences are:—

(i) that the institution—preferably a college—may be located either in Bombay or Poona; and

(ii) that if a college be decided upon, it shall be affiliated to the University of Bombay.

"I trust that your Excellency may be moved to accept this donation, in the full assurance that, in proferring this sum to Your Excellency's Government, I am actuated solely by the desire of securing a boon to my co-religionists and of ensuring that the moneys will be expended to their best and highest advantage."

The Government have issued the following Resolution:—"The cordial acknowledgments of the Governor in Council should be conveyed to Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Ismail for his most generous and disinterested offer of rupees eight lakhs, on behalf of his community, which will admit of early steps being taken for the provision of adequate facilities for the higher education of Mahomedan youths.

"The question of the best means of utilising the donation will be taken up for consideration as soon as possible."

LORD WILLINGDON.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SIND TOUR.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left Bombay shortly before noon yesterday, for a tour in Sind. The departure was private, but there was a small party at the Apollo Bunder to see their Excellencies off, including Mr. S. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Capt. W. Lumsden, R. N., Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. S. M. Baruchia.

At the Bunder, their Excellencies and staff embarked on the launch "Diamond," and were taken to the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," on which they are travelling to Karachi. Originally it was arranged that Lord Willingdon and party should travel on the "Dalhousie," but on the arrival of the "Hardinge" it was decided that they should go in that vessel, which is bigger and faster than the "Dalhousie." The change of boats enabled His Excellency to leave Bombay fourteen hours later and still arrive at Karachi on Friday morning.

There will be a public reception in Karachi, where His Excellency will remain until Saturday evening, when he proceeds by special train to Larkhana. His camp in that district will extend over four days. On Thursday, February 5, he will stay at Sukkur for a few hours on the way to Khairpur, where he will be the guest of His Highness the Mir until Friday evening. On Saturday, February 7, His Excellency will spend a few hours in Hyderabad, and will proceed the same afternoon direct to Keamari, sailing at night for Bombay.

The party accompanying their Excellencies include Mr. C. C. Watson I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain Goldie and Captain Jackson, A.-D. C's.

MUNICIPAL AMENITIES.

CURIOUS POINT RAISED IN SIND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

A curious impasse has arisen in the municipal affairs of Hyderabad, Sind. The Municipality proposed to recommend the Governor to remove and to debar from sitting two Councillors, who at a municipal meeting denied the authority of the chair, and brought the proceedings to a standstill. Before a resolution to that effect could be formally passed, the two Councillors realising the possible effect of such a resolution forestalled it by handing in their resignations. They now quote a Government resolution, which says that the resignation of a Municipal Councillor takes effect from the moment that it is tendered and that a Councillor after he has resigned cannot be removed from office because he no longer holds office. It is further argued on their behalf that in this way the resolution of the Municipality, and any order which the Government might have wished to pass thereon, is successfully circumvented, and that the Councillors whose recent seats are safe for them can now seek re-election and continue in the same manner as often as they please.

The point is engaging the attention of the Government.

HEMP FIRE AT COLABA.

Last night about 9-15 o'clock a fire broke out in a quantity of loose hemp lying near the Cullianji Press at Colaba. Information being given to Fire Brigade, fire-engines from Colaba and the Fort arrived and the flames were quickly extinguished. The damage was estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

NAVAL SCANDAL.

OFFICER ARRESTED AT MADRAS.

ALLEGED STATEMENT TO POLICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

On information received from the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, Inspector F. Hartnett, accompanied by Inspector Gnanaprakasam Pillay, yesterday evening, arrested, at the Hotel D'Angelis, George Harold Coles, Fleet Paymaster, H.M.S. "Hampshire" for having left his ship without leave.

Mr. Coles sailed by the "Palitana." He arrived in Madras on the 26th instant, and took rooms in the Hotel D'Angelis under the name of H. Stewart. When arrested he maintained, it is alleged, that he was Mr. Stewart, travelling with the object of sight-seeing, and not the person wanted by the police. The police have wired to the authorities at Colombo and to the naval authorities at Bombay, informing them of the arrest and requesting them to send down some one to identify the accused.

A WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.

RECOMMENDATION FROM BURMA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

To-day at the opening of the session of the Indian Weights and Measures Commission, Mr. C. A. Curtis, Secretary, Burma Chamber of Commerce, gave evidence. He said that both English and Burmese weights were used here somewhat indiscriminately. The maund was not used in commercial transactions in Burma. In Rangoon paddy was bought by the measure and sometimes sold by weight. There seemed to be no reason why the practice should be stopped.

If the introduction of standard weights and measures in India was held to be necessary, the Chamber held that Burma should be included in the scheme, and the metric system should be used, because nearly all leading countries and competitors in trade used the metric system exclusively. British Consuls abroad had often advised that a serious hindrance to trade existed because metric weights and measures were not used. For the use of light weights and short measures, for which the penalty was severe under the Indian Penal Code, there ought not to be too lenient punishment under the Weight and Measure Act. A suitable fine should be imposed in the first instance; a heavy fine and even imprisonment for a second offence, and both for a third offence.

Witness said that there should be a Weights and Measures Department the cost of which could be partly defrayed by the sale of and periodical testing of weights and measures.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The Bengali, named Khogendranath Chaudhuri, who was arrested in a house in Victoria-road, Barnagore, in connection with the Alipore conspiracy case, was to-day brought up at the Alipore District Court before Mr. Dunlop.

No evidence was given, and the accused was remanded till the first week in February.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

INSIGNIA OF HIS NOBEL PRIZE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The insignia of the Nobel Prize conferred upon Mr. Rabindranath Tagore by the Swedish Government have arrived in India and will be handed to the recipient by Lord Carmichael at a musical "At Home" at Government House, Calcutta, to-morrow night.

KANAMBADI DAM.

FRENCH PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The Governor-General of the French Possessions in India has submitted a protest against the construction of the Kanambadi Dam by the Mysore Durbar. The dam is across the Cauvery River, which irrigates a great portion of the land in Karikal a French possession in the Tanjore District.

A MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LALMONIRHAT, E. B., Jan 28.

About 8 o'clock last night an engine and one third-class carriage of the No. 2 down Shillong mail were partly derailed between Sapatgram and Tepkai stations, and as a consequence the train was detained for eleven hours. There were slight damages to the rolling stock and the permanent way. There was no injury to passengers or the staff.

CALCUTTA PORT DELAYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

At to-day's sitting of the Calcutta Port Facilities Committee memoranda were submitted from the Jute Associations and jute dealers in which were statements that the dock facilities were inadequate. Steamers were delayed in entering and leaving the dock. Difficulties were also experienced by those who had consignments by rail from the jute areas.

ALLEGED ARSENAL.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

SOME GRAVE DISCOVERIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Yesterday, the police again searched the house in Victoria-road, Barnagore, which was raided previously; and arrested a man in connection with the conspiracy case which is to be opened at Alipore to-day. The arrested man is stated to be an absconder in the Rajabazar case.

ALLEGED SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

A message to the *Statesman* from Faridpore says that two of the principal accused in the Madaripur dacoity case are reported to have made disclosures of a sensational character concerning the anarchical movement in Bengal.

The enquiry into the Rajabazar bomb case and the Sovabazar murder case is said to have led to the discovery of the existence of a fresh anarchical association, and a conspiracy case will shortly be started at Alipore.

It seems the Rajabazar bomb factory had a branch workshop at Barnagore in the suburbs of Calcutta.

In connection with this new conspiracy case, the police raided all a dozen houses on Monday, in Calcutta and Barnagore, and arrested five Bengali youths. It is alleged that the men have been arrested in connection with the Rajabazar bomb case and the murder case.

The man arrested in a tenanted house in Victoria Road at Barnagore, who was passing under a false name, is stated to be an absconder in the Rajabazar case.

It is further stated that implements for making guns and ammunition were seized in one of the Barnagore houses.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

FOURTEEN OF THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Jan. 28.

The Agra riot case was heard to-day in the Court of Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate. There were 47 accused. Khan Bahadur Yakub Khan, Prosecuting Inspector, appeared on behalf of the Government. Mr. Syed Habib Ullah, barrister of Cawnpore, Mr. Feroz Shah, vakil, Mr. Ali Ahmad Khan, and others appeared for the defence.

A student, who gave evidence, described the scene at Hewett Hostel, Agra College, where Mr. Jones, the Principal, lost his eye. Witness said a mob of about 300 entered the compound and assaulted some inmates. Mr Jones then arrived on the scene when the mob re-reate and Mr. Jones proceeded toward Drummond-road. He returned in a few minutes wounded in the eye. Witness was chased by one of the mob. Witness ran to the college building and escaped.

Mr. Dawlat Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, said he was visiting some friends in the college when the riot began. About 200 or 300 Mahomedans forced their way into the compound. Mr Jones and the witness walked towards them, when a missile struck Mr. Jones in the left eye.

Mr. Gidney, I.C.S. stated that he arrived on the scene and saw eight or ten men breaking the doors of the kitchen. He drove them away. Witness identified among the accused the persons who were found breaking the doors. The Court pointed out to witness that some of these were not the accused he had identified in the jail hospital.

Fourteen of the accused were discharged for want of evidence. Thirty-three are now under trial under sections 147, 325, 452, and 459 I. P. C.

The case is proceeding.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

AN INDICTMENT OF "SELFISH DETACHMENT."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In the course of his address at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association last night, Mr. W. H. Phelps, the outgoing Master, touched upon a number of subjects of importance to local traders. Turning to the larger question of the part taken by Europeans in the public life of India, he said: "The time is coming, if indeed it has not already come, when there will be no excuse for the selfish air of detachment which has too long characterised us as Englishmen in India. The amenities of life in the East are so greatly improved that there is no longer any occasion to regard Calcutta as a mere place of temporary residence, and unless this attitude is modified, it will revenge itself upon those who are not able to realise when they are well off."

Mr. W. J. Brodshaw was then elected Master for the coming year.

HOOGHLY DISASTER RECALLED.

PRESENTATION OF HUMANE SOCIETY MEDALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The following *Communique* has been issued by the Bengal Government:—

The Royal Humane Society of London has been pleased to award bronze medals and certificates to Mr. W. A. Milner, Baba Probodh Kumar Ghosh, Babu Binoy Kriste Guha, Babu Sarat Kumar Haldar, Babu Sarbeswar Ranjan Barua, Babu Rohini Ranjan Barua and Babu Prabriti Ghosh, who risked their lives by plunging into the River Hooghly to rescue a number of persons who were in danger of drowning owing to the overturning of a dinghy near the College Ghat, Sibpur, on the 19th November 1912.

Dr. Denison Ross, the well known Orientalist, will visit Delhi early next month prior to proceeding Home to take up the special appointment which has been offered to him in the British Museum in connection with Oriental studies.

RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERS.

TRAINING OF INDIANS FOR THE P. W. D.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The Public Services Commission today resumed its sittings in full commission in the Senate Hall. The co-opted members were Mr. S. D. Deas, Engineer, Imperial Service and Mr. Shaskara Iyer, Engineer, Provincial Service.

Colonel Ellis, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government considered that officers recruited in England should get something in the nature of a compensatory allowance. He would favour the removal of any nomenclature that gave offence to the Provincial Service. As regards a central training college for Indians, he did not attach much importance to the details of training in any particular college. The Upper Subordinate Service was doing its work satisfactorily. Witness had much sympathy with temporary engineers. After satisfactory work he would take them into the cadre of the service. Government ought to use the power of retiring inefficient officers. He thought the Service would favour an increased pension with longer service without the option of retirement after twenty years' service as at present. He did not think the work of the Service could be done by private agency more cheaply.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, he said recruits from England under the present system were satisfactory.

To Mr. Chaubal, witness said Indians appointed to the Service should be appointed in India, because Indians who had lived in England for three years or so had lost touch at the most impressionable time of their lives with the manners and customs of their own people.

In reply to Mr. Sly, he said no really big engineering works had been undertaken in India for many years.

To Mr. Rahim: The average Indian did not make such a good engineer as the average Englishman.

RIGHT TO GIVE ADVICE.

Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Engineer, Imperial Service, Madras, thought it better that Indians should be recruited in India. He would put the Imperial and Provincial Services under one designation, but would preserve the present difference in pay. Indian colleges, witness thought could adequately train men for the Imperial Service. Many temporary engineers were doing permanent work and might reasonably be brought into the permanent cadre. He laid stress on improving the pension scheme. Allowances should be given for study leave.

To Sir Murray Hammick, he said Government had no right to tell an officer to provide for his family.

To Mr. Rahim: Indians trained in England had advantages in dealing with brother officers.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Engineer, Imperial Service, Madras, proposed that 65 per cent. of higher posts should be held by officers recruited in India. Recruitment should be by competition confined for the present to the Provinces.

European officers might have extra pay in the form of foreign service allowance. This might partly remove the grievances of the Provincial Service.

A LOVE OF THE UNKNOWN.

Mr. Swaminath Iyer, Engineer, Provincial Service, Madras, laid down the principle that pay should be given for the post and not for the man. He opposed any foreign service allowance being granted to European officers recruited in England except their passage money. Witness said he himself would be prepared to serve in, say, Peshawar on the same pay as in his own province.

Being examined by Sir Valentine Chirol, witness admitted that he knew nothing of Peshawar and its conditions, and that therefore his offer to serve there was based on the love of the unknown, and not on knowledge.

Mr. W. H. James, Principal, Madras Engineering College, the last witness of the day, considered that the training of the college was adequate for officers of the higher grades of the Service. There were 382 students in the college. He was opposed to the founding of one central college to train officers for the Provincial Service. He would throw open the superior posts in the service to Indians trained in India.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay, witness said he would prefer a year's practical training to be spent in India rather than England.

In answer to Mr. Madge, he said there was no reason why Indian colleges should not eventually give as good training theoretically as English colleges.

The Commission here adjourned until Friday.

SIND MURDER CASE.

A POLICE STRATAGEM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

In a murder case at Larkana, in which the accused man had skilfully covered up the traces of his unsuccessful crime an Indian police officer obtained evidence by a stratagem. He went to the accused in the guise of a pleader, offered to take up the case for a fee of Rs 100, and so obtained from the accused a clue which enabled him to get the man convicted and sentenced to death.

The District Judge of Larkana, in sentencing the accused to capital punishment, commended the police for their conduct of the investigation.

The Sind Gazette, in an article on the subject, condemns the imposture practised as irregular and improper, and anticipates a strong protest from the legal profession.

At Lancaster Sessions a portrait was unveiled of Mr. Edward Bousfield Dawson, Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Constable of Lancaster Castle, being a gift from his brother magistrate in appreciation of his 50 years' public service. Lord Richard Cavendish made the presentation. Mr. Dawson presented portraits of two former chairmen and constables of the Castle, Mr. Hornby and Mr. Greene.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE INSPECTOR.

NOTICE ISSUED AGAINST A JUDGE.

Yesterday there were only two appeal courts sitting, while the original side was closed. In the second court, a criminal appeal was disposed of and after that civil appeals were heard.

A resident of the village of Talai, in East Khandesh, named Hari Shivaji, lodged a complaint before the District Magistrate, that his wife Dhani, aged 14, had been unlawfully removed from his protection and the custody of her parents with the assistance of a Sub Inspector of Police, and detained in a house in the village. The District Magistrate at once issued an order under section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code to search for the missing girl, using such force as might be necessary, and to restore the girl either to the husband or the parents. In accordance with the order Mr. Gerrard, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with Mr. Kakde, Inspector of Police, went to the village and searched the house pointed out by the husband. They found that one of the rooms in the house had been tenanted by a woman as they saw a bodice lying there, but the woman had evidently been removed to another house. The police officers, therefore, went to the next house, where two men, named Tukaram and Bhikha, were living. The Assistant Superintendent stood outside the house while the inspector went in. Tukaram it was alleged, rushed at the inspector and slapped him, while Bhikha, his brother, also joined him and they both then assaulted the inspector.

Both the brothers were then charged with assaulting a public officer in the discharge of his duty before the First Class Magistrate, who found them guilty and convicted and sentenced Tukaram to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Bhikha to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Against this conviction they preferred an appeal to Mr. Dutt, the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh, who observed that the accused had no right to slap the inspector and that he did not believe the story that the inspector caught the hands of one of the women in the house. The Judge, therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the first accused, but reduced the sentence on the second accused, Bhikha to the seven days' imprisonment he had already undergone and a fine of Rs. 25.

Dissatisfied with this order, both the accused approached the High Court, and the appeal came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr Chitre and Mr. W. B. Pradhan, appeared for the accused.

Counsel contended that the law contemplated that the place or person to be searched should be definitely mentioned in the warrant. The warrant was executed by persons to whom it was not addressed. He stated that slapping might have been the result of fear of "zulam" and submitted that the sentence was heavy.

The Appeal Court issued a notice against the Sessions Judge to show cause why the sentences passed should not be set aside.

THE POLICE COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK MANAGER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a notice matter in which one Mrs. Johanna Prettyjohns charged H. N. Merchant, Managing Director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 100.

The charge appeared to be that the accused induced the complainant to part with a sum of Rs. 100 in the purchase of shares of the bank, by promising to advance loan to the complainant to the extent of Rs. 400. The complainant was told that, if she purchased the shares of the bank, he would advance the loan in a week. The complainant said that the accused showed her two bonds executed by two G. I. P. Railway employees in the manner stated. She thereupon paid Rs. 100 to the accused. Afterwards she demanded the loan, but the accused put her off, and subsequently she received a letter from the bank demanding another Rs. 100. This she did not pay, and again asked the accused for the loan, and he was alleged to have spoken to her very rudely and to have told her to leave the bank premises.

The accused denied the charge of cheating. He said that the complainant had paid the Rs. 100 as deposit money for 20 shares of the bank. Her application for shares was before the Board of Directors and the shares would be sent to her after allotment. The Bank would advance loans to shareholders only if they gave sufficient security and if approved by the directors. In the case of the complainant she had not paid up the full value of the shares and had paid only the allotment money. The authority to give loans rested with the directors. He, as managing director of the bank, had to see to the interests of the bank, and he could not advance the loan demanded by the complainant.

The magistrate asked the complainant whether it looked like good business to advance Rs. 400 on shares worth Rs 100. The complainant said she did not know anything about the rules, but she was told by the accused to give him Rs. 100 and he would advance the loan required.

His Worship ordered a summons to issue.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a series of cocaine prosecutions yesterday.

The first case was one in which Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Nazir Ajah Khan with being in illicit possession of 14 grains of cocaine. The Excise men had received certain information about the accused and, seeing him entering Bhandari street, followed him and seized him near his room, and the cocaine was recovered from him. The accused had been previously convicted and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another man, named Ahamed Kalamet, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for being found in possession of 20 grains of the drug.

Another man, named Abdulla Abdul, was also given a similar term of imprisonment for being found in possession of four and a half grains of cocaine. This man had been twice previously convicted.

SECUNDERABAD STATION FIRE.

CLAIM ON ACCOUNT OF LOST PARCELS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 28.

An interesting case is occupying the attention of the District Judge, Secunderabad, in which Messrs. Spencer and Co., Ltd., sue the Nizam's State Railway Company for the value of parcels lost in the fire at the parcels office of the Secunderabad railway station in April last. It will be remembered that the parcels office was gutted within a short space of time and much property was lost.

The defendants in a written statement claim exemption from loss on account of the fire, which they say must have been started by some cause which could not be attributed to negligence, default or carelessness on their part, and say that they had taken that amount of care in respect of the plaintiffs' goods, which was imposed upon them by law, and that everything was done by them in respect of the security of the goods which was required by law.

Mr. Aodur Rahim, barrister, and Mr. Venugopal appeared for the plaintiffs, being instructed by the Secunderabad Trades Association. Mr. Chamier Tripp, barrister, defended.

Albert Watt, aged 24, station-master, said that the fire broke out among tarpaulins and ropes stacked near the parcels office. Some parcels were saved. He telegraphed to Lallaguda (the next station) for a fire-engine which came. He also sent to the Cantonment authority, and the military came to the railway's assistance. Cross-examined witness said he did not know whether the tarpaulins were covered with tar or whether the ropes had been saturated with oil. There was no fire-engine or brigade at the station, and no buckets of water to meet the contingency of fire. The Lallaguda fire-engine arrived in half an hour. The station cash was saved, but only twenty parcels. The tarpaulins and ropes were stacked on the verandah of the parcels office ten or twelve yards from the parcels. There were several explosions due to the bursting of gas cylinders, which were also in the parcels office.

Re-examined, witness stated that water was immediately available at the station.

The parcels clerk corroborated this evidence and said all the station staff helped to extinguish the fire by buckets of water. The Lallaguda fire engine came within fifteen minutes. In answer to the Court, witness stated that the bucket were those usually used for cleaning carriages. Another witness stated that chemical fire extinguishers had since been installed at the station.

In reply to the Court, plaintiff's pleader said that he wanted to establish that it was an exceedingly unwise act to keep inflammable tarpaulins and ropes on a parcels office veranda.

The case was adjourned to the 17th February.

COLLEGE REGISTERS DISAPPEAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

With reference to the statement, recently reported to have been made by the Principal of the Behar National College on the subject of the attitude of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in connection with the disappearance of the College Registers, it now appears that official orders have not yet been passed by the Syndicate. It may be taken, however, that the general rule, which requires the production of properly kept documents as a preliminary to the admission of students to the University examinations, cannot be suspended. On the other hand the cases of individual students will be considered upon their merits, when presented in due course by the Principal.

STOPPAGE OF TRAMWAY TRAFFIC.

About 8 o'clock last night the electric current on the Bombay tramway system failed and traffic near Victoria Terminus was stopped for about half an hour.

Addressing the Grand Jury at the Newcastle Quarter Sessions, Mr. Atherley Jones, Recorder and the newly-appointed City of London Judge strongly defended the grand jury system against what he characterised as the hastily formed opinions of the Royal Commission. He thought the grand jury was a great protection to persons against whom vexatious indictments might be preferred. Its existence imposed on the judge the duty of carefully reading the depositions, and it enabled representative persons to meet together and make useful recommendations as to the administration of justice.

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A FIRE STATION FOR THE FORT.

QUESTION BEFORE STANDING COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED SITE.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Kanjee, the chairman, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated January 24, 1914, with reference to the Corporation resolution dated July 11, 1910, regarding the provision of a new up-to-date fire station for the Fort. He stated that no proposal could be submitted for inclusion in the Budget estimates for 1911-12 as the question of the site was not settled. Negotiations had been begun to secure a portion of the old Native Infantry Lines site at Bori Bunder, but this site had other claims on it, and was not entirely suitable. He now proposed a piece of land in Mint-road, now vested in the Improvement Trust. It measured about 2,166 square yards. The market value of this land would be not less than Rs. 75 a square yard, whereas the schedule value was only Rs. 30 per square yard. Were he however, reason to believe that, in view of the use to which it was proposed to put the land, the Chairman and Board of the Improvement Trust would be disposed to consider a rate of Rs. 50 per square yard. At this rate the cost of acquiring the land would amount to Rs. 1,08,300. The cost of constructing a new Fire Brigade Station on the site had been roughly estimated at Rs. 1,32,921. The site was quite suitable for an up-to-date fire station. It was also near the New Docks and other water-side risks than the present station and was no further removed from the area for which the present station was responsible. The latter was totally inadequate for the requirements. The engine house was too small to accommodate modern appliances. The shape has to be located 40 yards from the door. The turn-out was hampered by traffic and there was no room for drills. This was evidenced by the fact that the average time taken during the past 12 months to get away at fire drills had been 2-1-2 minutes at this station against one minute at the other stations in the city.

The provision of a new site was thus imperative. He requested sanction for the acquisition of the land at the proposed rate of Rs. 50 per square yard. The site of the present station was valuable, but until the new station was ready for occupation and the scheme for the improvement of Fort North or the construction of the proposed road from Hornby-road to Ballard Pier was finally matured it was not possible to state what portion of the expenditure could be recouped by the disposal of the existing site.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Corporation for approval.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Consideration was also given to a letter to the President, dated October 28, 1913, from Mr. Manecksji Fakirji Gotla inviting attention to the desirability of erecting public baths near the seaside opposite the Charni-road overbridge and opposite Church Gate Station, so as to give facilities to Hindu women to bathe in the sea on Hindu holidays, and expressing a hope that the Corporation would see their way to invite the attention of the Port Trust or other authorities concerned to this requirement.

The letter having been sent to the Commissioner for remarks, he replied that to provide accommodation on a sufficiently large scale and with due regard to religious prejudices would necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money. The Executive Health Officer did not consider that on sanitary grounds the call for such accommodation was sufficiently urgent. He (the Commissioner) concurred in this opinion. There were many other directions in which the money could be more usefully expended. As the Corporation were aware the whole question of the proper method of treating the sea front of Back Bay was now under discussion and it would be premature to suggest the provision of any accommodation such as that proposed in Mr. Gotla's letter until the broad features of a comprehensive scheme had been drawn up and approved.

The Committee resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation, recommending its acceptance.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

Another matter which was considered was a letter from the proprietor of the Industrial Press, stating that "he had noticed with surprise that although his tender for the printing work for Division III was the lowest and was recommended by the Commissioner for sanction, the Standing Committee should have, on the strength of a letter addressed by another tenderer on the very day of the Committee's meeting, and without the knowledge of other tenderers, thought fit to recommend to the Corporation the tender of the *Times of India* Press, which was higher than his tender by Rs. 725 for the five years' contract, subject to the rates of that Press being reduced to those of his tender."

The reports of the Commissioner and the Secretary on this complaint were published in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.

MORE LETTERS.

The Chairman then read two letters he had received from the *Times of India* and the Industrial Press.

The letter from the *Times of India* was as follows:—

"In the petition read before the last Standing Committee meeting from the proprietor of the Industrial Press, it was stated that the *Times of India* did not tender for Division I as this Division involves a good deal of expense and trouble. We would point out that there is nothing difficult or expensive about the work of this Division, and the only reason for our not having tendered was that the time allowed did not permit of our completing the whole tender. If at any time we are asked to tender for Division I we shall be very pleased to do so."

The proprietor of the Industrial Press in continuation of his previous letter, said:

"If the Committee and the Corporation are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner and grant to me the printing contract under Divisions I, III and VII for the next five years, I am quite prepared to execute it all at my tender rates. If, however, it be decided to take away the work under Division III from me and give it to another press, I beg to state, in modification of my previous letter, that I shall be prepared to undertake the work of the other two Divisions, viz., Nos. I and VII on the Municipality's lifting the difference (Rs. 8,153) between my tendered rate and that of the next lower tenderer under Division No. I by allowing me an increase of half that sum, viz., Rs. 4,076, which will still leave a saving of the latter amount to the municipality."

Sir Sassoon David thought that the reports of the Commissioner and the Secretary were satisfactory.

The Chairman said that their reason for rejecting the tender of the Industrial Press was because their work was not as satisfactory as it should be. It was true that the rate of the Industrial Press was Rs. 145 less, but the *Times of India* tender would have been accepted even if there had been no subsequent offer to reduce the rate.

Sir Sassoon David moved that the four letters be forwarded to the Corporation in continuation of the Standing Committee's resolution of Jan. 2 with an intimation that the tender of the *Times of India* Press was recommended by the Committee for acceptance because it was believed that the work would be done as efficiently and more expeditiously than by the Industrial Press and that they would have recommended its acceptance even if the *Times of India* Press had not come forward to reduce its tendered rates, which were slightly higher than those of the Industrial Press; also that with reference to Mr. Pavri's representation that he was prepared to undertake the work of Divisions Nos. I and VII, if the Municipality agreed to the tendered rates for Division No. I being increased by Rs. 4,076, the Corporation be informed that if Mr. Pavri withdrew from the contract fresh tenders for the work of Division Nos. I and VII would be invited, and that Mr. Pavri be informed accordingly.

Sir Sassoon said that it was quite clear that the *Times of India's* work was taken on its own merits. They could do the work better and more expeditiously than the Industrial Press.

The Commissioner said that on the former occasion he recommended the Industrial Press, but after hearing the discussion on the subject he was also thought the *Times of India* would be able to do the work better.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

MAHALUXMI DRAINS.

Consideration was next given to a letter to the President, dated January 23, 1914 from Mr. C. H. Walker and others, inviting attention to the "disgraceful" condition of drains in Mahalaxmi Station-road and stating that the sewage had forced up the cast-iron covers in the road and flowed along the street and down a bye lane, that Mr. Walker had had four of his children down with chicken-pox and now one of his little girls was recovering from cholera.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

TIBETAN SALUTATIONS.

CURIOUS METHODS OF EXPRESSION.

The monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, last evening, with Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (retd.) President, in the chair.

A paper on "Tibetan salutations and a few thoughts suggested by them" was read by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. The gestural form of salutations among the Tibetans was, he said, (a) to doff one's cap with the right hand, (b) make a bow, (c) push forward the left ear, and (d) put out the tongue. Col. Waddellhad pointed out this mode as an excellent example of "the self-surrender of the person saluting to the individual he salutes," which Herbert Spencer had shown to lie at the bottom of many of our modern practices of salutation. Among the ancients a form of punishment was the cutting off of one's ear and the tongue.

So, in the Tibetan mode of salutation, the person saluting submitted to the person whom he salutes, his tongue, ear, etc., to do with them whatever he liked. The doffing of the cap seemed to have the same signification in the beginning. The thrusting out of the tongue in the midst of the conversation was held to signify politeness, as well as approval, another symbolism for which was the holding up of a thumb. A mother often placed the thumb of a child in its mouth to be sucked so that it might remain quiet and contented. This seemed to have originated the custom of expressing contentment and approval by holding up the thumb. The holding of the last finger signified disapproval or hostility.

In India, one of the ways by which a child signified its disapproval or discontent to a playmate, was the holding out of the last finger, saying kati jie—it has cut off friendly relations. Rubbing one's forehead was no her form of salutation. The scratchin of one's head or ear also meant a kind of salutation or approval. In ceremonial visits, the two parties presented scarves or pieces of cloth. This custom seemed to be a remnant of the old custom of presenting dresses.

FOLKLORE.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha read a paper on the "Folklore of Savantvadi." The author traced the legendary origin and growth of the worship of Kedareshwar Ranath—the tutelary deity of the Savantvadi State—in the village of Matond. It was said that a temple was built by one Semanek, a shipowner, for the miraculous delivery of one of his ships, which was wrecked at sea, through the intervention of the god. The event occurred about 200 years ago, and since then Ranath had shown its favours by working wonder for his devotees, which were read by the villagers as if they were historical events and accepted in davout fait as miracles wrought, events which is way impossible for human agency to bring about. The author also mentioned a number of wonderful deeds which were supposed to be the work of goblins, elves and devils in and near the village of Matond.

FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

SOLVING A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

No matter what inducements may be held out to the desirable recruit to persuade him to join the Army, little or no progress can be made pending the solution of the pressing problem of what is to become of him after he leaves the Army.

Mr. H. C. Gordon, the private secretary to the Permanent Under Secretary at the War Office, who discussed the matter with a Press representative recently, said that the matter was one which departmental and other committees had studied for years, and they were still hard at it. Employers of labour were slow, however, to respond to the ceaseless pressure which had been put upon them.

The War Office had recently instituted a new kind of discharge certificate, which they hoped would facilitate the employment of ex-soldiers. The kind of certificate simply classified the man as "very good," "good," "fair," and so on, but this was of little or no use to prospective employers, who required full and exemplary characters from applicants. These ambiguous documents had been abolished, and the new certificates would set out the men's qualifications from a civil and commercial point of view, as was done in ordinary business testimonials.

Another movement from which they hoped a great deal was the one which relied on local patriotism to find employment for ex soldiers. The idea was an old one, but it had lately become vigorous. The Lancashires, the Shropshires, the Warwickshires, and so forth would rely on their local regimens to find employment for them close to their birthplace. It was possible that employers who did not respond to the general appeal might be induced to respond to the local appeal especially as the candidates for employment would be natives of their own city or county.

THE STANDARD BANK.

EIGHT LAKHS OF FIXED DEPOSIT REPAID.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Bank was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank House, Churchgate-street, Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobani, chairman of the directors, presiding.

The following report was presented:

"The net profit earned during the period under report (six months ending December 31) amounted to Rs. 23-372-11-8 which, together with the balance of Rs. 18,369-6-9 brought forward from the previous balance-sheet, made up a total of Rs. 41,742-2-5. As an amount of Rs. 70,000 has been provided in this balance-sheet for bad and doubtful debts, the net profit of Rs. 41,742-2-5 has become a debit balance of Rs. 28,257-13-7. It will be noticed that full details have been given in the present balance-sheet in accordance with the requirements of the New Companies' Act, which comes into force on April 1 next. A suit has been filed in the High Court for the recovery of Rs. 1,49,417-1-2 included in bad and doubtful debts. A plot near Princess-street has been leased from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for building godowns, and the necessary deposit has been made with the Trust. In order to relieve the anxiety of the depositing public in consequence of the disturbed financial condition of Bombay, notices were issued to the holders of fixed deposits that such as desired would be repaid their deposits with interest if they applied for the same between 20th December, 1913, and 5th January, 1914. Under this concession, deposits to the extent of about Rs. 8,00,000 have been repaid; the fixed deposits on the evening of the 5th January, 1914, amounted to Rs. 3,00,000. Owing to his transfer to Amreli, Shrimat Sampatrao Gaekwad has resigned his seat on the Board."

The report and audited balance-sheet were adopted. Mr. Valabdas Jamnadas and Mr. Gopalji Valji Soonderji were re-elected directors, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Mr. Adarji Sorabji Madon were re-appointed auditors.

AVIATOR ON A ROOF.

M. GILBERT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

M. Gilbert, the aviator, had a narrow escape on January 8, whilst flying over Paris. Idlers in the streets were watching interestedly a monoplane which was seen to be flying fast from St. Cloud when it was noticed to be suddenly stopping over the Javel quarter. Most people were expecting to see some "looping" when the machine was seen to make a wide downward curve, but instead of righting itself it continued to descend rapidly, being evidently out of control.

Those nearest hurried to the spot where the monoplane had disappeared amongst the house-tops and discovered that it had fallen on the roof of a factory in the Rue St. Charles. As some workmen were preparing to mount to its assistance they were not a little surprised to see M. Gilbert quietly coming downstairs ready to shake hands with his rescuers. He had simply climbed through a hole in the machine, and had made his way down without the slightest injury. His own account of this extraordinary escape was that after testing the monoplane for the army he wished to alight at Issy. At a height of about 3500ft. he cut off the ignition and began volplaning, but a strong head wind prevented him from reaching his intended landing place. When he tried to start the motor it refused to work, and he was then only about 600ft above the streets.

"Seeing it impossible to avoid a fall," said M. Gilbert, "I concentrated all my efforts upon choosing a spot which would not hurt anybody. Everything turned out well, as only slight damage was caused to the machine." It is evident that M. Gilbert's coolness and presence of mind alone prevented what might have proved a fatal accident either to himself or to people in the streets.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The hired transport "Dongola" left Southampton on January 21st with details, and is due at Karachi on February 11th.

The Maharaja of Rewa is visiting Delhi, and the Gaekwar of Baroda will arrive in the capital towards the end of the month.

A considerable number of Chinese have gone to work on the new railway in the Teesta Valley. Tea gardens short of labour in Darjeeling, the Terai and the Duars, might make trial says a contemporary of Chinese coolies, if procurable.

The Calcutta Corporation has asked Government to furnish a rough estimate of the cost of the new Headquarters of the Calcutta Fire Brigade to be built on the site of the Wellington Square Pumping Station.

Sir Francis Brain, Kt., managing director of the Trafalgar Colliery Co., Ltd., and the pioneer of electric blasting in mines and of electricity applied to mines, is accompanied by Lady Brain, on a visit to Colombo.

The annual regatta of the Madras Boat Club is fixed to take place on the Adyar River on the 7th proximo. As in former years, the Royal Connaught Boat Club is sending down a crew from Poona to compete in the fours.

Mr. Harry Pollen, younger son of Dr J. Pollen, C.I.E., late of Bombay, the Esperantist, is expected in Calcutta on the 4th proximo, by the P. and O. "Nagoya." He is to be Assistant Architect to the Government of Behar and Orissa.

A large male tiger was shot on Thursday last at Chinchili in the Chanda district in a beat arranged by Mr. Bell, Forest Officer. The beast, driven to a machan occupied by Mrs. Prideaux and Miss Harvey, fell to the rifle of the former at a distance of seventy yards.

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Company are going to construct a line connecting Kishunguni with Siliguri. This extension will give the people of Bihar a short cut to Darjeeling and Kurseong, in the neighbourhood of which lies one of the spots under consideration for the future summer residence of the Bihar Government.

The two boats, the "Curzon" and "Elgin," which are to ply between Talaimannar and Danushkodi, in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway, have now arrived at Aden and will leave there for Paumben, where they will be handed over to the South Indian Railway authorities after they have passed the underwriters' surveyor.

The revenue of Madras in December amounted to Rs. 1,03 60,000 compared with Rs. 98,76,000 in December, 1912. Land revenue, stamps, excise, assessed taxes, customs, forests and registration all showed increases and salt and opium showed decreases. The total revenue for the first nine months of the official year amounts to Rs. 7,91,25,000 compared with Rs. 7,52,10,000 in the same period last year.

The Secretary of the Countess of Dufferin Fund has replied to the Calcutta Corporation that Rs. 3,000 is insufficient to endow a bed in the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, the very low sum being Rs. 5,000. Municipal debentures of this value have accordingly been made over to the hospital in order that Lady Hardinge's wish may be fulfilled.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bakewell's term of appointment as a Temporary Judge of the Madras High Court having expired on the 22nd instant, he had to vacate office on Friday last and, no order of extension having been received, Mr. Bakewell was unable to resume his seat on the Bench, so that there was only one Original Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Wallis.

The death has occurred at Madura, of Mr. G. W. Giles, District Traffic Superintendent of the South Indian Railway, he, it is said, succumbed to cholera. The news of his death was received in Madras with much regret, for Mr Giles was universally popular. The deceased belonged to the Madras Railway Co., and when that concern was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Co., his services were taken over by the S. I. R., whose staff has sustained a very great loss. The employees, too, have lost a kind-hearted officer. Gifted with a beautiful voice Mr Giles was a great acquisition to musical circles.

The Sanitary Commissioner Punjab, reports that during the week ending 10th January, 1914, there were 1,142 births registered in the 37 large municipal towns (608 males and 534 females), giving a birth-rate of 50 *per mille* of population, and 669 deaths were registered (322 males and 297 females), giving a death-rate of 27 *per mille* of population. The death rates registered in the three largest towns were as follows:—Lahore 23 against 36 in the corresponding week of the previous year, Amritsar 23 against 33, and Multan 32 against 33. There were 2 deaths reported from plague in Wazirabad. Of the 10 deaths from smallpox, 5 were registered in Multan and 1 each in Soneput, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Lyallpur.

The following is a summary of the weather and crop reports of the Punjab, for the week ending Jan 20th:—Except for slight showers in parts of the west, the weather remained dry. Rain is urgently wanted for unirrigated spring crops in the south-east, where they are suffering from drought. Elsewhere standing spring crops are in average condition. Pressing of sugar-cane and harvesting of toria (*brassica campestris*) continues. Yield average. Ploughings for extra spring crops have commenced in a few districts. Water for drinking and for irrigation in canals is generally sufficient except in the south east, where the supply is short. Cattle are generally healthy, but fodder is scarce in the south-east. The price of wheat has risen to above normal and of other grains to above warning scale.

FRAGSON'S FUNERAL.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A MOURNER.

Friends and admirers of Harry Fragson who wished to pay a last tribute to the artist whose untimely and tragic end so stirred the population of Paris, had a disgraceful experience yesterday, telegraphed the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* on January 4. An hour before the time for the funeral the Rue Lafayette was packed with a dense crowd in front of the house of mourning, and all traffic was stopped. At least 10,000 people had assembled, and there were not more than a dozen police, who were totally unable to preserve the slightest order. The hearse and the car following were heaped with wreaths and flowers, amongst which was one from the Savage Club, of which Fragson had been a member for many years, and M. M. Bosc, Bloch, Boyer, and Grumberg were the chief mourners in the absence of any relations. As the coffin was being placed in the hearse the crowd, largely composed of rough elements, laughed at the two policemen standing by, and almost threw down the undertaker's men, and nearly overturned the hearse itself, which was with difficulty able to start. In vain did M. Deffert, the police commissary, beg the mob to "respect the presence of death." Women vied with men in tearing flowers and ribbons from the wreaths, which were afterwards fought for by the crowd.

HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

As the procession moved at a snail's pace through the human mass somebody spread the story that Mr. Pott, Fragson's father, had been allowed out of prison to attend the funeral, and that M. Bloch, who bore some faint resemblance to the murderer, was he. Immediately angry shouts were heard of "Assassin!" "To the guillotine!" "Death to the wretch!" etc., and sticks and umbrellas were raised threateningly. Only the energetic attitude of a number of friends who closed round the hearse prevented M. Bloch from being lynched. Behind the coffin could be recognised most of the favourite music-hall artists, such as MM. Mayol, Dranem, Jean Flor, Maurel, Claudius, Dorville, Saidreau, Allister, Monteux-Brissac, Berthez, Mansuelle, Lurville, Dutard, Furay, Sinoel, Paulus fils, M. Bernard, of the Comedie Frangaise, Max Dearly, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, Mme. Le Kain, and a host of others. The crush was so great along the streets that many women were thrown down and hurt, but it was even worse inside and round the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, in the middle of Montmartre. The whole of the Chateaudun-square, which is the centre for several omnibus and tramway lines, was black with the crowds, and all the cars were stopped for more than an hour. Inside the church people were standing on chairs as if at a public show, and so great was the commotion that several women fainted. The service itself proceeded to a running fire of irreverent interruptions. It was impossible for Fragson's friends to find the way out, so grotesque were the scenes and the doors that spectators in the balconies of the houses overlooking the square began to laugh. This led to recriminations, and the crowd began pelting the windows with stones.

FIGHTS AT THE CHURCH.

The police were still conspicuous by their absence, and had it not been for the staff of a neighbouring music-hall serious accidents might have happened on the steps of the church, where in the fighting that took place women were thrown down and were in danger of being crushed to death. The funeral car had already reached the top of the Rue des Martyrs before the real mourners could fight their way through the crowd, when they had to take taxi-cabs in order to reach the Montmartre Cemetery. Here again disgraceful scenes occurred, and the three orators who delivered tributes on behalf of the Societe des Trente Ans de Theatre, the Societe des Auteurs, and the Amis de la Chanson, could hardly make themselves heard. Finally the cemetery was cleared in the dark, graves being trampled upon and scandalous behaviour being in evidence, such as has seldom been seen before in consecrated ground.

Fragson's father is suffering from extreme physical weakness and nervous debility. The doctors have diagnosed a severe attack of diabetes.

SLIPPER BATH BAPTISM.

PLEA OF CHRISTADELPHIANS REFUSED.

The Christadelphians have been refused bath facilities for baptismal purposes at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. The application—which was for a slipper bath—was considered by the urban council at their monthly meeting, the Bath Committee's recommendation being that the application should be refused.

In the course of discussion, the Rev. Clark Lewis asked: What is the reason for cutting these friends out? It is done in other towns.

The Chairman.—We are a sanitary authority only. We have nothing to do with "Ecclesia."

Mr. Potter asked if permission had been given on any previous occasion for the bath to be used for similar purposes, to which the clerk replied that there was no resolution or any standing permission.

Mr. Judson said when he was chairman he gave these people permission late one evening, and he did not feel guilty for having done so. He saw no objection to any religious body using the bath, but really a bath was so cheap that it would not be a very great cost to anybody to have one connected with their place of worship, and for that reason he supported the committee.

Mr. Everest saw no reason why they should not let them have the bath. As to being a sanitary authority, they let the baths to the Gymnasium Club which was not a sanitary matter. He moved that permission be granted.

Mr. Chapman.—It is for religion; let them have it.

Mr. Potter thought the baths should not be used for religious purposes.

Eventually, as above stated, the council supported the committee, and the application was refused.

BENGALIS AND TROOPS.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS AT DACCA.

REMARKABLE AMENITIES.

Quite amazing stories are coming from Eastern Bengal as to the attitude of people of all classes towards the troops now engaged in manœuvres in that part of India, the *Englishman* wrote recently in a leading article. The Dacca Concentration was the result of a deliberate desire on the part of the Government to prove to certain communities in Eastern Bengal that, behind the police, authority had at call a force of troops against which contention would be useless. There are millions of people in north-east India, who have never seen a soldier, and it was believed that much of the want of discipline that this side of India has recently shown was due to the opinion that the authority of the Government rested on the shoulders of a few underpaid *chowkidars* and that as a final resort a district magistrate had nothing better to call upon than a Treasury Guard of a dozen men, armed with obsolete weapons. The fact that the Nationalist Press strongly resented the idea of the Concentration only strengthened the determination of the Government to proceed with it. Then came the stories that if troops were sent to Eastern Bengal, the population would fly in panic, and the authorities were urged in the interest of the poor rayats and their women and children to abandon the scheme. It happened that the first regiment sent to Dacca was a Gurkha battalion and we were regaled with stories about "Gurkha outrages" and what not, all with the intention of creating such a panic as would force the Government to abandon the manœuvres.

SOME OFFICIAL ANXIETY.

We believe that for a time some district officers were rather fearful of what might not happen when the troops, marching by different routes, began to arrive at Dacca. If there were no panic, there might be a series of studied insults and provocations to the troops, which the latter would be unable to resent and which would finally have the effect of leading the people not to admire but to despise soldiers. Just before the Concentration began the Government issued special orders to its civil officers to do their best to reassure the public, and the latter called together many meetings and gave a hundred personal assurances that there was nothing to be feared from the soldiery. Very clear and direct instructions were issued to the troops themselves. When the move to Dacca from so many different routes began the authorities were in a state of anxious suspense, and one cannot suppose that military officers in charge of units, to whom so many warnings had been given, were entirely hopeful as to the result of the experiment. The soldiers themselves were prepared to meet either with fear or suspicion.

And now the entirely unexpected has happened. We believe that at the most district officers hoped that the people would be apathetic, after the fashion of the population in other parts of India. Even in the Punjab, which is a soldiers' country, people will barely look up to see a regiment go by, and one never heard of spectators following manœuvres. But note what has happened in Eastern Bengal. The regiments on the march were welcomed everywhere in a manner expressive of the greatest delight. Even small villages put up triumphal arches for the troops to march through. Deputations waited upon colonels and presented addresses. Oranges and cigarettes and other gifts were pressed upon the soldiers. Everywhere en route there were such demonstrations of joy as one would associate with a patriotic people rejoicing with an army that has returned from war.

A FETED SOLDIER.

One incident is as expressive as any of the light in which the troops are regarded. A Highlander out for stroll suddenly found himself surrounded by a score of respectable people, who put garlands round his neck and insisted on his inspecting with them all the local institutions. He was finally taken to the school and implored to make a speech. We do not think that in the whole history of that gallant regiment any private of the Black Watch has ever found himself in such a predicament. The private, however, as was to be expected, rose to the occasion. He pointed out some minor defects of ventilation and so on but said that on the whole he was greatly pleased with what he had seen and would have much satisfaction in making a favourable report. But almost every soldier has some story to tell of the goodwill of the people.

In order to emphasize the peaceful nature of the concentration, General Scallon arranged that a patrol of Boy scouts should head the ceremonial march that was made through Dacca, but peace was apparently assured from the very first. Nor has the interest of the inhabitants confined itself to demonstrations of goodwill. From what one hears all the people in Dacca and its vicinity have abandoned their ordinary vocations in order to flock round the camp and watch with patience and curiosity the military routine. The manœuvres themselves have been impeded by the crowds of spectators that follow the troops and occupy every point of vantage. Commanding officers, they say, have sometimes had to abandon deployments and attacks because of the number of people who got in the way. Such a thing has not been heard of in India before.

"BEWILDERING" COURTESIES.

A correspondent says that at first the troops were almost "bewildered" at the reception they received, so contrary to what they expected. Now they have entered into the spirit of the thing with zest, answer all questions cheerfully, and permit villagers and others to an intimacy which has to be seen to be realised. An officer describes the effect upon him of conditions so absolutely novel to India as "uncanny." We remarked upon the occasion of the Proclamation Parade that Bengalis in Calcutta were showing quite a new interest in military matters. This interest seems to have spread into and intensified in Eastern Bengal. It would not be surprising, after the way in which the people of Dacca are watching and following the troops, were a demand to be sprung upon the Government that Bengali regiments should be raised. The martial ardour raised by the Concentration must find expression in some way.

OLD SILVER FOR A MUSEUM.

BLEEDING DISH GIFT.

TRAGEDY OF MELTING DOWN.

Nine beautiful pieces of old English silver have just been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Simpson.

Included in the gift are a bleeding dish and a salt cellar of the William III. period, a George II. spice box, and three George III. tea caddies. The George II. spice box is engraved with the letters "G. R.," which indicate that it belonged to either the King or one of his relations. The finest piece, perhaps, is a silver castor dated 1692, and one of the best exemples of its period known. It is engraved with a heraldic crest and the pierced cover is fashioned to represent a bunch of flowers coming out of a vase.

These gifts are extremely welcome, for the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries are not adequately represented in the collections of silver at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The authorities aim at exhibiting a series of specimens of English silverwork which will show the whole history and development of the art in England. To this end some splendid specimens have been purchased during the last 18 months. Then again, a considerable amount of silver is received on loan from time to time.

CHURCH PLATE.

There has, too, been a growing tendency on the part of churches in recent years to deposit pieces of plate at the museum when they are not in use. Many country churches possess some beautiful examples of the silversmith's art which are generally only made use of on rare occasions, so the practice of temporarily depositing them in the national collection is certainly one to be encouraged.

An immense amount of old silver still remains in England, and the present would appear to be a favourable opportunity for the nation to acquire some. Prices, however, are unfortunately very high—higher than the museums can easily afford to pay, for the funds at their disposal are limited.

"During the last ten years the value of fine pieces has nearly doubled," said Mr. Spink, of Messrs. Spink and Son, of Piccadilly, to a *Standard* representative. "This is due to the increased demand, for there is still a great deal left. The rise in price has occurred mainly during the last 15 years, and old silver will become still more valuable as time goes on. It is a very popular field for collectors, but it is, of course, an expensive hobby. Quite a number of well-known people are ardent collectors, while practically all the American millionaires are on the look-out for old English silver.

LITTLE EARLY SILVER.

"Unfortunately, there is very little of the really early silver about. A lot of it was melted down in the days of the Revolution. Even colleges have had to melt their silver down to supply kings with funds. Many of the pieces that survived have been absorbed by City companies, colleges, and such-like bodies."

When asked as to the prevailing prices, Mr. Spink took down from a cabinet two beautifully fashioned examples. "This is an Elizabethan salt-cellar, made in three pieces," he said, "and we price it at £700. Nothing less than £1,500 would purchase this James I. steeple cup. Single specimens of old silver have sold for as much as four or five thousand pounds."

NEW MIDLAND BISHOPRIC.

COVENTRY AS A CATHEDRAL CITY SUGGESTED.

Last session of Parliament saw sanction obtained for three new sees, and in a short time, it is hoped, there will be a Bill drafted for the founding of a Coventry bishopric. The Bishop of Worcester, who originated the scheme five years ago by setting up a collegiate church in the future cathedral city, writes in the current number of the diocesan magazine that he hopes to see the income of the new diocese practically assured during the present year. For the next three months collections are being made in all parishes in the diocese in aid of the fund.

At the present time about £26,000 has been promised, chiefly by a few clergy and laymen. It is hoped the quarter's collections will yield another £10,000 or £15,000, and there is £10,000 promised, contingent on certain results. It seems probable therefore, that by Easter next about £50,000 of the needed £60,000 for endowment will have been promised or in hand.

The main reason for this movement is "the Coventry problem." That city, as is of course known, has rapidly grown in population during the past ten years; there are parishes with 18,000 and 20,000 inhabitants; the clerical staffs are inadequate; more buildings are wanted. What applies to Coventry is true also of the whole of North Warwickshire. The spiritual provision does not keep pace with the increase of population and is not likely to do so by local aid alone. The area of the proposed new diocese is the county of Warwick, save that a few parishes in that boundary may be retained to Worcester, by reason of the fact that the present cathedral city is more easily reached by them than is Coventry. There is, however, a suggestion which may be thrown out for consideration. The diocese of Peterborough includes the whole of the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland. There are many parishes in North-West Leicestershire and in South-West Northamptonshire which would find Coventry a better centre than is Peterborough, and it seems worth while, in carving out the new diocese, to consider whether some few of the rural deaneries in the two counties named might not wisely form part of the diocese of Coventry.

At Mansfield, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, William Lacey, and his wife, a native of India, whom he married at Benares, she being then 15 years of age, celebrated their golden wedding. There was a family gathering of their children, grand-children, and great-grandchildren. They have four sons and seven daughters living. Lacey is in his 75th year.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

HUNTERIAN ORATOR FOR 1915.

Sir William Watson Cheyne, surgeon to the King, has been selected by the council of the Royal College of Surgeons to deliver the Hunterian oration in 1915. Sir William, who is professor of clinical surgery at King's College, was educated at Edinburgh University, and was Hunterian professor of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1888 to 1890. In 1900-1 he was consulting surgeon to the Forces in South Africa, and holds the rank of lieut-colonel. He has written many works on surgery.

ST. PAUL IN ENGLAND.

Major John Samuel has given a London Press representative further information with regard to his recent assertion that St. Paul was not martyred in Rome, but died in England. "I am about to publish," he states, "a new work under the title 'St. Paul in a New Light.' It contains some startling points, such as that St. Paul was not martyred in Rome or, indeed, anywhere else. He left Rome in A. D. 58 for Spain, and then came on to Britain in A. D. 61. He was accompanied by Luke, Timothy, and Mark and they all lived and died in Britain.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS IN 1914.

The present year is going to be of unusual interest to astronomers. There will be a total eclipse of the sun on August 21, visible as a large partial eclipse at Greenwich. It will be seen as a total one from Norway and Sweden. Then there will be a transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's disc on November, 7, visible from Greenwich. Among the periodic comets which are predicted to return this year are those of Tempel-Swift, Metcalf, Giacobini, and Encke, the last named being a mysterious little body, almost as interesting as Halley's, whose vagaries have both perplexed and interested astronomers.

BACK TO THE CLOISTER.

A real-life story which forms a striking parallel to the central idea of Mr. Robert Hichens' novel "The Garden of Allah" was related in the New York newspapers on January 9 and is summed up in the announcement that Father David Hillhouse Buell, an ex-Jesuit and formerly president of the Georgetown University, has entered a Trappist monastery in Kentucky. Father Buell left the Jesuits in order to marry Miss Frances Power, a beautiful society girl; the affair at the time causing a great scandal in the Roman Catholic world. His wife has now entered a Roman Catholic home.

ANAPHYLAXIS.

One man's meat is another man's poison, runs the old saying. Most people view with alarm some form of food which exercises a deleterious effect in their particular case. Strawberries, oysters, mussels, eggs milk, rice, harmless enough articles of diet, are positive poison to some people. Dr. Charles Richet, of Paris, who has just been awarded the Nobel Prize, discovered the phenonmenon of anaphylaxis, which means that certain bodies cannot be absorbed by the system, even in the smallest quantities without disaster. Dr. Sesne publishes some interesting Observations on cases of anaphylaxis in *La Medecine Moderne*. He quotes in particular the case of a little girl to whom eggs acted as a violent irritant poison. The usual symptoms produced by the particular poison food, whether it be fish, fruit, or vegetable, are vomiting abdominal pains, diarrhœa, and urticaria and prostration that often proves fatal.

SEARCH FOR POET LAUREATE.

Mrs. Esther Ward, writing in the January number of the *Book Monthly*, recounts the following:—In the difficulty of finding a successor to Tennyson, Queen Victoria consulted Mr. G. F. Watts, the artist, who advised her to consult the Cabinet, which included at that time Lord Morly and Mr. James Bryce. Browning, Swinburne, and Morris seemed the three obvious candidates for the post, but the choice of any one of such democratic, not to say revolutionary, spirits would have been a little embarrassing. Before any official action was taken Mr. Bryce happened to be strolling down the Mall at Hammersmith one morning, and he could not resist dropping in upon Morris, and "sounding" him informally about the Laureateship. "I suppose we daren't give it to Swinburne?" he said, "and what about you?" With a roar of laughter and ample expletives, Morris indicated what should be done unto him if ever he wrote birthday odes and wedding stanzas. "Well, then," said Mr. Bryce ruefully, "who are we to give it to?" "Oh," said Morris, twinkling and beaming all over with mischief, "give it to the Marquess of Lorne!"

TOO MANY ELABORATE TOYS.

The games and playthings of the modern child were attacked by Miss Nancy Gilford in an address at the second day's deliberations of the Conference on Musical Education, which is being held at the St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green. Too many toys too many elaborate games, were provided, she declared, and there was too much kindly supervision. The child ought to be by itself sometimes. Some of them would remember the joy of their own toys, dolls' houses made out of old boxes, and their dolls made of paper. Children were the most original beings in the world, and it was the teacher's fault if they became stereotyped as they grew older. By getting children's own ideas, they could cure them of brain slackness. Most children nowadays, she complained, wanted the teacher to do their thinking for them. They seemed incapable sometimes of doing it themselves, and unless one started early it was hopeless to try and get them to become original.

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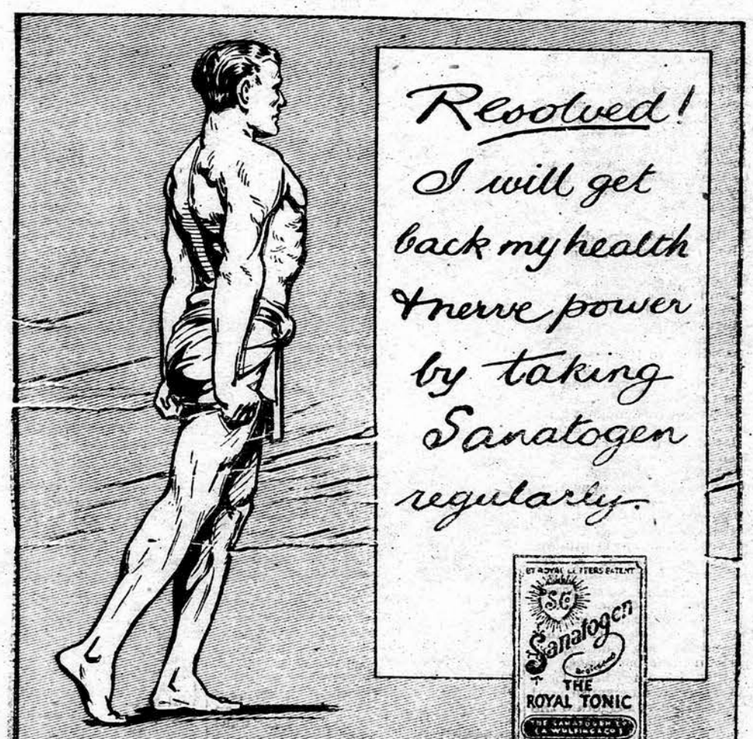

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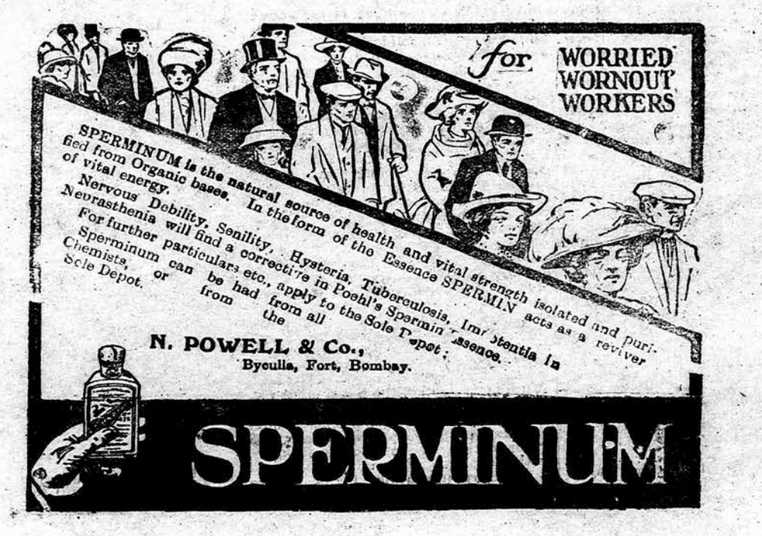

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EMPIRE TRADE.

PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING VISIT TO CANADA.

The Dominions Royal Commission has resumed its sittings in the Empire's capital, and in the course of a month or so, says the *Standard*, will set out for British South Africa. Two months will be spent in the sub-continent, and the members will return Home for a few weeks preparatory to the greatest adventure of their inquiry—the work of examining into the resources of Newfoundland and Canada.

Practical fruit has already been borne by the commission's visit to Australia. It was clear from the speeches of Sir Rider Haggard, Sir Edgar Vincent, and other members that they were amazed at the evidences of undeveloped wealth visible on all hands in the Commonwealth. The cotton-growing possibilities in Queensland so struck the visitors who were acquainted with the fields in Egypt and the United States that the British Cotton Growing Association has made a grant towards the making of further experiments No doubt many other occasions will have been found in Australia and and New Zealand for comment which will lead to development operations being begun. But it is to their visit to Canada that people will look with the keenest interest. Favoured as to position, most advanced of the Dominions in the matters of population, railway construction, and grain production, Canada naturally bulks considerably in the eyes of the people of the Motherland. Owing to the financial stringency which has passed over the world, Canada, as a new and growing country, has felt the pinch in the past year. In consequence, there have not been lacking people who from one cause and another have sought to exaggerate the difficulties and to cast doubt upon the greatness of Canada. The opinion of such will carry no weight with those who know, but there are many nervous investors and faint-hearted, would-be emigrants who have no knowledge at first hand. It is these who will be convinced by the independent testimony of the Dominions Royal Commission.

CANADA'S RESOURCES.

What that testimony will be there is no room for doubt. Canada has the material foundations of national greatness in her vast area of untilled lands, her mines, her forests, her fisheries, and the shrewd business men, financiers, and politicians composing the commission will not be slow to realise these facts. Perhaps the people will then learn that the Stock Exchange view a moment of world-wide financial unrest does not bear very close relation to actual values. However, all Canada is looking forward to the visit of the Dominions Commission in the coming summer, confident that there can be only one verdict as to the destiny of their country, and eager to co-operate in any general scheme, whether of Imperial Reciprocity, or otherwise, which shall tend to develop the resources of the Empire and draw closer the bonds of interest of its constituent States.

'WHITE SCOURGE" TRAGEDY.

GRIM DRAMA IN A PARIS HOME.

A grim tragedy of the "white scourge," as consumption has been called, has occurred in Paris, said the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* on Friday in mail week.

A house painter, thirty-nine years old, named Garnier, lost his wife three months ago from the disease. Some weeks later he consulted a doctor, who told him he was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. The father then discovered that the children, three boys, aged 16, 11, and 8 years, were all afflicted with the disease. He began to say openly to his friends that it was better to put an end at once to lives so blighted.

For a fortnight the eldest boy has stated, his father would ask him every day "Gabriel won't you die with me? Your brothers are willing. If you love your father you will not let him go alone." I am too young to die," the boy answered; "I want to live."

For three days Gabriel lived away from home. On Tuesday his youngest brother said to him in the street. "Papa has bought the revolver." On Wednesday Gabriel was watching the light in the window of his home from the frozen street. Suddenly the light went out. After watching for an hour he told the neighbours of his fears, and the police were called to the house.

The father and his two younger sons lay dead side by side on a bed. The father had made the children drink a narcotic to calm them at the last Two little notes were found in scrawling, childish writing. One said, "I am going with papa," and was signed "Lucien" (aged 8 1-2); the other read, "I want to follow my father.—Gustave." The two children were dressed in their Sunday clothes.

SUICIDE IN SHANGHAI.

A tragedy occurred at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on January 20 when a well-known business man, Mr. W. R. Matteson, agent of the Pacific Mail S.S Co., met his death, it is supposed, by his own hand. Mr Matteson had been living in the hotel ever since he arrived in Shanghai in February last, and the discovery was made by a boy shortly after six o'clock on Tuesday morning. He went to call Mr. Matteson, but receiving no reply, he entered the room and found him lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his head The circumstances pointed to the fact that Mr. Matteson had been dead for some hours.

The shocking news was received with deep regret by a large circle of friends, among whom the deceased was well-known and highly respected. He assumed charge of the Shanghai branch of the Pacific Mail only in February last, but before that time he spent many years in Yokohama, being always connected with the company. He succeed Mr. H. E. Morton, and at once gained the confidence and esteem of all those with whom he was brought in contact, and particularly among the American community he had a large number of friends. He was a native of New York State, and was fifty years of age.

FOLK MUSEUM FOR ENGLAND.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHEME.

The establishment of a British Folk-Museum at the Crystal Palace is advocated by Mr. W. Ruskin Butterfield in a recent issue of *Knowledge*. Now that the historic building and its grounds have been acquired for the nation, the time has come for its future uses to be discussed. The last two decades have witnessed the formation of folk-museums in various parts of Europe, and in no country is one more needed than in England.

The purpose of such a museum is to reconstruct the conditions under which people lived from the earliest ages. As Mr. Butterfield points out, we in England particularly need such a museum, for no other country has outgrown its past so rapidly and so completely in regard to indigenous customs, amusements, and modes of life generally. What an unalluring sight is presented, for instance, by the interiors of the smaller homes of the land at the present time. The furniture, pottery, and other objects are almost all of the factory type. Here and there, it is true, one does find an old corner cupboard, a lace christening cap, or a piece of slipware made at some local pottery. These old folk-objects are, however, few and far between.

During the Victorian period especially there existed a profound apathy concerning, if not to antipathy, what was deemed old-fashioned. As a result many quaint and interesting relics of the past were desecrated or damaged. A national folk-museum would take account of these changes and preserve the links between the past and the present.

Instead of displaying collections in formal series in standardised glass cases the folk-museums assemble their objects so far as possible in related groups. The proposal is to found an open-air museum in the Crystal Palace grounds, where ancient houses would be re-erected with scrupulous regard to their original form. When set up the houses would be provided with contemporary furniture and all appropriate appliances, with the object of showing them exactly as they appeared to the people of the time. Old English gardens, with a columbarium, a well-house, a sundial, and clipped yews might, too, in some cases, be provided.

Other structures would be treated in the same way, such as ancient barns and watermills. It might even be possible, it is suggested, to save some abandoned and decaying English cottages, whose preservation is demanded by its age or importance. The scheme also provides for the assignment of a portion of the grounds for great national games and pastimes; here would be a maypole for the children and a bowling green for their elders. A dancing floor would be laid out for national dances, and an open-air theatre for the performance of historical pageants and stage plays.

FIRE AT SEA.

The burning of the s.s. "Volturno" emphasised in a dramatic manner the very real risks of fire at sea, and in *Cassier's Engineering Montaly*, Mr. James C. Sellers calls attention to the alterations necessary in shipbuilding to reduce these risks to a minimum. The internal fittings on practically every ship afloat consist almost entirely of wood or other equally inflammable material, and commonsense points to the more universal use of steel fittings wherever practicable. Mr. Sellers writes:—

To demonstrate how this can be done, a model cabin made of light sheet steel, had been erected by Ronco, Ltd., at their offices in Holborn, and furnished with steel cabin furniture, such as has been largely used in the equipment of battleships. The walls of this cabin have been made of two sheets of steel, separated by air chambers, which type of construction is more suitable for fire-resisting bulkheads than solid steel plate.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that two thin sheets of steel, say from 18 to 20 B.W.G. in thickness, with an intervening air chamber is much more effective as a fire retardient than 1-2 in., or even 1 in. solid plate. The uneven expansion under high temperature of the two faces of the solid plate, forming a bulkhead, causes it to buckle and open up at the joints, whereas if the bulkhead be made as above described, the air chamber prevents the sheet on the side away from the fire becoming superheated, with the result that it remains in place and prevents the spread of fire. The weight is practically the same as if made of wood, and the cabin framing can be produced at only a slight advance over the cost of wooden framing.

Double steel cabin partitions are built with air chambers for resisting fire, and constructed so they can be easily fitted around beams, angles or channels. The modern passenger vessel with its long corridors of dry, highly varnished wood, presents a risk from fire which is receiving serious consideration from naval architects. A fire once started, there is a great risk of its sweeping the entire superstructure of a ship before the lifeboats could be launched. Steel cabin doors are used in connection with steel cabin framing, so that each room is a unit in itself, and it would be impossible for a fire to spread from one cabin to another.

As applied to new ships, these questions will no doubt have due consideration, but what about the larger number of ships already in commission? Ships now in service can be made reasonably safe by the introduction of fire-resisting bulkheads dividing the superstructure into sections. All ships are divided below the water line into watertight compartments, and at a small expense the bulkheads which form them could be continued to the upper decks, and light hollow doors introduced at all openings. By this means a fire could be either extinguished or held in check until it had burnt itself out.

The *Manchester Courier*, the leading Unionist journal in the North of England, celebrated its jubilee as a daily newspaper on Monday, Jan. 5. The paper remained a weekly until January 4, 1864, when it became a daily. In celebration of the event the *Manchester Courier*, in addition to the ordinary issue, published a 32-page supplement devoted to a review of the municipal, political, educational, and industrial life for the past 50 years of Manchester in particular, and Lancashire in general.

RHODESIA'S CALL.

SPLENDID NUCLEUS OF BRITISH SETTLERS.

ATTRACTIVE POSSIBILITIES.

In order to direct public attention to the great progress which is being made in Rhodesia, the British South Africa Company is now appointing two district commissioners, who will be able to supply accurate information to people interested in the territory and to advise them as to the possibility of embarking on successful careers as settlers. In time it is hoped that the whole of England will be covered in this way by commissioners who have resided in Rhodesia and are thoroughly acquainted with the country.

Rhodesia is, of course, one of the most thoroughly British portions of the Oversea Empire, and it already possesses a splendid nucleus of white population of a very superior type. The climate of Southern Rhodesia is most enjoyable, and one in every way suited to the bringing up of white children. In 1912 the birth-rate among the white population was 27.3 per 1000, which is considerably higher than the birth-rate in England. The death-rate in 1912 (allowing for conditions of sex and age favourable to a low mortality) was calculated to have been 13.18 per 1000, or practically the same as that of England and Wales in 1910.

The conditions of life in Rhodesia are particularly suited to Englishmen of the public-school-type who are fond of an open life and the abundant opportunities for sport which the territory affords. To such men with a little capital to back them farming and ranching in Rhodesia offer the prospect of a most attractive career.

FARMING POSSIBILITIES.

The ranching potentianties of the country are enormous, and have been most favourably reported on by Mr. Walsh, the Texan expert who has been engaged by the British South Africa Company. The climatic conditions are such that winter feeding is not necessary in most instances, the native grasses affording an abundant supply of luxuriant cattle-feed which is rich in beef-producing qualities. The Liebig Company is already operating in Rhodesia on a very large scale, and it is understood that United States cattle interests are negotiating with a view to establishing large ranches In Northern and Southern Rhodesia there are 100,000,000 acres outside the settled areas available for ranching purposes.

The agricultural and fruit-growing prospects are not less bright. The new land scheme of the British South Africa Company, which is now the subject of wide-spread discussion in Rhodesia, will bring about a great extension of settlement along the lines of railway which have been constructed. It will be made possible for the settler to take up land within easy access of the railways, so that he is in close touch with the markets for his produce. Intensive cultivation will be encouraged and the settler will have the choice of taking up mixed farming (including stock-raising and dairying), fruit-growing, tobacco planting, and other branches of agriculture.

The production of the principal ground nuts and seeds, from which vegetable oils are derived, is likely to become very extensive. If evidence of sufficient support from farmers be forthcoming the Chartered Company contemplates the erection of an oil-crushing plant, which would purchase ground nuts, linseed, sunflower seed, castor-oil beans, and other seeds from the growers at fair prices, and convert them into vegetable oils for which the demand is increasing rapidly.

OSTRICH INDUSTRY.

There is every prospect that a profitable ostrich feather industry will also be built up.

The existence of wild ostriches in Southern Rhodesia has been known ever since the occupation, but except in one instance, where the experiment has hitherto met with indifferent success, no systematic attempt has been made to introduce ostrich farming. Recently, however, a Cape farmer from the Eastern Province has been making inquiries on the invitation of the British South Africa Company, and his report, which has just been submitted, is unexpectedly favourable.

Mr. McGregor, the farmer in question, has found that the Rhodesian wild ostrich yields feathers of great promise, and believes that if crossed with a suitable cultivated strain from the Cape the result would be a bird of great commercial value. The best examples have been found so far in the neighbourhood of the Shangani River, and the Chartered Company is now arranging an enclosure of 10,000 acres, of which 400 acres are good, irrigable lucerne ground, as an experimental ostrich farm. Inquiries will be made in other parts of Rhodesia with a view to establishing a similar farm. Meanwhile Mr. McGregor has returned to the Cape in order to make the necessary purchases of birds for crossing purposes.

That the territory is going ahead commercially is evident from the trade returns. For the nine months ended September 30 last the imports of merchandise totalled £2,200,535. compared with £1,972,751 in the corresponding period of 1912. The exports in the same period increased from £2,236,641 to £2,556,667. The imports from the United Kingdom represented 71 2 per cent of the total, an increase of 6. 4 per cent. compared with the first nine months of 1912.

FATE OF A MAN OF MEANS.

The villagers of Carno, Montgomeryshire, are excited about the reasons that led to the exhumation of the body of Mr. Thomas Roberts, aged forty-eight, a man of independent means. He died in great agony on December 1 and at the inquest a verdict of death from natural causes was recorded, Mr Roberts's doctor stating that he had suffered from heart disease. Mr. Roberts was a farmer until his father's death left him in such comfortable circumstances that he was able to retire. He was a single man, of quiet habits and a retiring disposition. A few weeks before his death he entered into occupation of a house he had built rumour states, because he had intended to get married Two days before his death he visited his solicitor at Newtown, and is stated that he intended to alter his will in view of his approaching marriage. Mr. Robert was found dying in the orchard attached to his house. He was in great agony and died before a doctor could be summoned.

FRENCH JOURNALISM.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

In the *Revue de Paris* the clever and experienced journalist, M. Latzarus, gives the first of two articles on the modern newspaper in France. He begins historically by relating the genesis of popular journalism, how in 1836 M. de Girardin started the *Presse*, when the few daily papers lived on subscribers at 80 francs (£3 4s.) a year, and were not sold by numbers. At that time the biggest French newspapers were the *Debats* and the *Gazette France* with 10,000 subscribers each, and practically no advertising worth speaking of. M. de Girardin was governed by two ruling ideas, firstly, to appeal to a larger public by enlivening his pages, and secondly, to secure advertisers by a big circulation. Failure in either of these directions would have been fatal, for without circulation he could not hope for avertisements, and without advertisements he could not afford to give his readers what they wanted—plenty of news and amusing writers.

M. de Girardin began by reducing the price to one half, and boldly announced independence and a determination to discuss any and every question. He also inverted the novel feuilleton, and the weekly chronicle of events. Balzac initiated the former, and Mme. de Girardin the latter, whilst Berthoud began the "interview," and Victor Hugo wrote on social questions. The *Presse* was an immediate success, and soon had a circulation of 25,000, but the *Siecle*, which pirated Girardin's ideas, beat it with 36.000. These figures seem ridiculous besides the daily million odd of two or three Paris newspapers, but their fortunes have all been made on the system created by M. de Girardin, viz., commercial journalism, and meeting demand by supply.

It is impossible to do more than very briefly summarise the interesting study of M. Latzurus. After the fall of the Empire, with its Draconian repressive laws, came complete liberty and the first big half-penny paper, the *Petit Journal*, founded in 1863 as a purely news sheet, its programme being "plenty of small news, all the elements of everyday life, and no discussions or polemics." The *Petit Parisien* followed, and up to perhaps 1900 these two governed the market, with circulations of over half a million. They gave the artisan, the working man and woman, and the peasant what they wanted. The murder of a milkwoman was worth more than a speech from the Throne. The sale, too, was admirably organised, and there is not a village in France where these two papers cannot be procured regularly every morning, with all the stories of the world of the day before, for one halfpenny. In this direction no other paper has yet contested the supremacy of the first two.

SWEEPING CHANGES.

Meanwhile desperate struggles were going on in other departments of journalism. In 1883 the *Echo de Paris*, at a penny, had ousted the *Gil Blas* as a literary sheet, and was in turn put out by the *Journal*, at a half-penny, in 1892. This forced the *Echo de Paris* to lower its price and gradually transform itself into a great news-sheet with the highest reputation for accuracy in home and foreign political news. In another category may be placed papers like the *Temps* and *Figaro*, who kept to their old prices and retained their old customers, in spite of all the revolutionary changes. In contradiction to the popular error that circulation alone governs advertisement, these, and one or two others with a restricted number of readers, are eagerly sought after by advertisers, and impose their own high tariffs.

Between 1880 and 1900 one or two of the four-page half-penny papers grew to circulations of over a million daily. It required a circulation of 80,000, without advertisement for these papers to live, and many failed to achieve this, and went out. In 1898 M. de Poidatz bought the *Matin* which had been created thirteen years before, and had vegetated ever since. Poidatz was for impersonal journalism—no opinions to govern the paper. He would give theatrical notices in turn to anybody on the staff to avoid influences to which permanent dramatic critics are liable. His great stroke was a contract of £5,000 a year for the news of the *Times* with a special wire. And he reduced the price to a half penny, whilst enlarging it to six pages, recklessly staking everything upon success. Up to then only the three-halfpenny *Figaro* had six pages, but as soon as the *Matin* began, all the other big Paris dailies followed suit.

The governing principle of the *Matin*, and it may be said of modern journalism in France, is that the value of a newspaper depends, firstly, upon news; secondly, upon news; and lastly, always upon news. To get this money must be spent, which will come back. The reporter is the king of the paper. He must be active, indefatigable, and sharp. If he has style and can write, so much the better; but what is the first quality is that of accurate and original observation. The *Matin* soon grew to eight pages, and the journal often comes out with twelve, thus using twice and thrice as much paper for the same old price M. Latzarus gives some instructive figures as to the growth of the *Matin*; for example, in 1889 it had a circulation of 78,340; in 1911, 816,319; and last year over a million. The total circulation of newspapers in Paris he puts at about six and a-half millions. Of this the *Petit Parisien*, *Journal*, and *Matin*, and the *Petit Journal* are responsible for four and a-half millions—the first two having about three millions between them, the larger half going to the *Petit Parisien*.

After giving the story of the rise and development of the great Paris journals, the article proceeds to describe their mechanism.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

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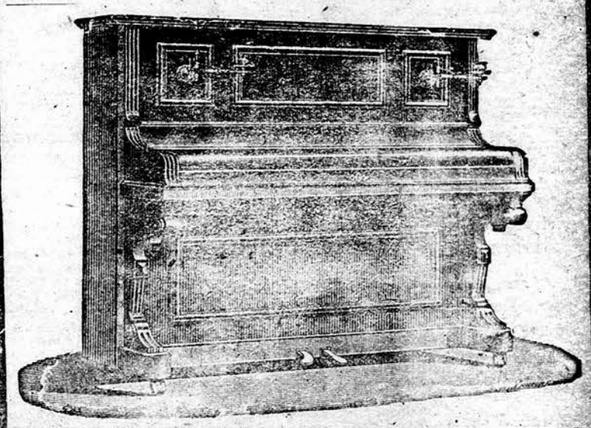

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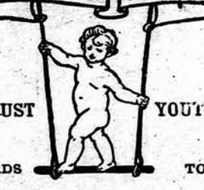

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